

CHARGES ARE FILED  
AGAINST 75 ROADS  
FOR WOOL SHIPPERS

Oregon Railway Commission Lodges a Complaint With United States Interstate Body.

## RATES EXCESSIVE?

Boston Dealers Declare That They Have Not Heard of Specific Injustice in the Northwest.

Wool dealers in Boston are much interested in a despatch from Washington this afternoon which states that the Oregon railroad commission today filed a complaint with the interstate commerce commission against 75 railroads.

It is claimed in the complaint that the rates on all kinds of wool to the Atlantic coast and other eastern points from various points in Oregon are "unreasonable and unjust."

Koshland & Co., who handle a great deal of wool from that section, state that the matter of a grievance on the part of shippers has not been brought to their attention before, and they have heard of no such concerted movement as is implied in the action taken.

They can account for the filing of the charges on the supposition that shippers believe that rates on wool are relatively higher than they should be in comparison with those on other commodities.

Mr. Brown of Brown & Adams said the matter was news to him. So far as he is aware Boston receivers of wool have not been informed of the conditions said to exist regarding the wool rates from Oregon heretofore. He had not supposed, he said, that the rates from that state, as far as wool as a commodity is concerned, were more unsatisfactory than from other western points.

He knew of no concerted action between shippers and receivers of wool to secure lower rates.

Manger & Avery were not previously informed of any demand for lower rates at Oregon points. Their representative states that the shipper pays the freight east eventually, when wools are consigned to the seaboard for sale, and that the dealer here pays the freight charges when wool is bought outright for this market.

So far as he knew, the Oregon rate was not a subject of contention for a decrease on the part of Boston wool merchants. In fact, there had been reductions from that part of the West compared with previous years.

The Oregon rate, he thought, was relatively more favorable than from some other points. From New Mexico, for instance, this year, a higher rate had been charged than was asked last year.

The facts that have been made the basis of the protest from Oregon are awaited with interest in Boston.

ATTORNEY FRENCH  
TALKS ON MERGER

Federal Official Says That He Hopes New Haven Will Be Able to Develop System of Great Benefit.

United States District Attorney Asa P. French gave out for publication today the following statement relative to the government dropping the merger suit against the New Haven road:

"The attorney-general has fully stated the attitude of the administration toward the transportation situation in New England, and it would be manifestly improper, even if it were possible, for me to add anything to what he has so distinctly said. By the terms of the Sherman act he is the only officer of the government having authority to institute such proceedings as those against the New Haven road, and the only officer having authority to discontinue them.

"I hope in common with all citizens whose wish it is that Massachusetts shall be both prosperous and independent of corporate control that her future will amply justify the enactment of the holding bill.

"If and when the New Haven road has acquired control direct or indirect of all the principal transportation facilities of New England it will have a splendid and unprecedented opportunity to illustrate what a great carrier can accomplish for the material welfare of the territory which it serves."

FOUR SUBMARINES  
OFF FOR NEWPORT

WASHINGTON—The submarines Cuttlefish, Octopus, Tarantula and Viper have left Norfolk under the care of their parent ship, the Castine, for Newport, where they will make ready for the maneuvers they are to undertake this summer in connection with the Atlantic fleet.

This will be the first occasion on which these little vessels have been tried in connection with the larger warships. They will proceed later to Provincetown, Mass., where they will be pitted against the fleet in defending the harbor from a hypothetical bombardment.

PAGEENTRY TO TAKE  
PLACE OF NOISE AT  
SPRINGFIELD FOURTH

Massachusetts City Has Historic Street Parades, Games and Band Concerts in Place of Disturbance.

## PEOPLE APPROVE IT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—No city in the United States will have a more attractive, pleasing or satisfactory Fourth of July than the city of Springfield. While the celebration of the Fourth here will not be wholly noiseless, the noise which in former years has been an objectionable feature of the day will be greatly diminished.

This enjoyable prospect has not been reached by placing heavy restrictions on the use of explosives, but by providing something to interest people of all ages and stations in life during the entire day. By the closest kind of cooperation, the citizens of this city have planned a celebration that will keep Young America so busy all day long that he will not have time to make a noise or to get into mischief. To accomplish this result it has been necessary to expend a large sum of money. Up to date about \$3000 has been subscribed by the public, and the city council has appropriated \$500.

This money is for the purchase of uniforms for about 1000 schoolboys who will take part in one of the big parades; the purchase of prizes to be awarded to the winners of the athletic contests in Forest park; the rental of a theater for patriotic exercises Sunday night, July 4, when ex-Gov. John D. Long will be the chief speaker; the laying out of a course for races on the Connecticut river with many cups for prizes; expenses in connection with the presentation of a street pageant in which scenes connected with the history of Springfield will be enacted and the rental of costumes for the men and women who will take part; the payment of the bands which will furnish concerts in all parts of the city simultaneously; the decoration of the main streets with electric arches, Japanese lanterns, flags and bunting, and a hundred other minor expenses.

This year the parades and pageant will be the main features. About 200 young men will represent General Burgoyne's march through the city on his way to Boston; another large group will represent the final skirmish in Shays' rebellion; another will gather at the old house that John Brown occupied in Franklin street and where the famous abolitionist kept a station of the "underground railway," and will re-enact a scene in which Brown assists two fugitive slaves to escape from the United States marshal who has come for them; others will come down the river in boats to represent the historic Indian "corn fleet" which came to the relief of the early settlers; still another group will enact the purchase of the site of Springfield.

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REPORT OF MERGER  
OF WESTERN UNION  
COMPANY DOUBTED

The report today that a deal has been consummated whereby the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has secured control of the Western Union Telegraph Company has no confirmation.

George V. Leverett, chief counsel for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, at 125 Milk street, today refused to affirm or deny it.

"It is not my business to answer questions in regard to telephone business," said Counsel Leverett. "I don't care to affirm or deny any statements." Rumors are in circulation here that the big deal has been pulled through and these rumors are especially strong in Wall street and the Philadelphia financial district, according to despatches from New York and Philadelphia papers.

It is known that high officials in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company have been in New York supposedly in connection with this immense transaction. Attorney Leverett returned to his home here late last night, and President Theodore N. Vail, accompanied by some friends, left New York for Springfield and then went north, probably to Lyndonville, Vt., where he has a summer residence.

If the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has secured control of the Western Union, say financial men, it means the combination of the two chief telegraph companies as the Mackay companies, which owns the Postal Telegraph systems, is the largest single holder of American Telephone & Telegraph stock.

Bankers who are identified with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company flatly deny any knowledge of the deal. It is not definitely known whether absolute control of the Western Union company has merely required an interest in the older concern.

Historic Class Day Exercises in Progress Today  
Enjoyed by Thousands of Harvard College Men

PHINEAS McGRAY HENRY, Ivy orator of Harvard 1909, who will deliver humorous address to classmates, alumni and guests.

Program Given in Brief  
Of Harvard Class Day for  
Afternoon and Evening

THE following is the Harvard class day program for this afternoon and evening.  
3:45 p. m.—Graduates and undergraduates march to Stadium.  
4:30 p. m.—Seniors march to Stadium.  
7 to 9 p. m.—President Lowell's reception.  
7 to 11 p. m.—Illumination in yard.  
8 to 11 p. m.—Dancing in gymnasium and Memorial Hall.  
9 p. m.—Glee Club sings in yard.

GREECE PROTESTS  
ABUSE OF CITIZENS  
IN TURKISH EMPIRE

Government Today Warns the Sultan That All Cruelties Against Subjects of King George Must Stop.

## FIGHTING IN HILLS

ATHENS—The Greek government today sent a strong protest to Turkey against the ill-treatment of many Greek residents in Turkey who are suspected of plotting an uprising against Turkey.

Greek consuls in Turkey report that the authorities are ransacking the homes and shops of scores of Greeks for evidences of the alleged conspiracy and have adopted cruel measures to wring confessions from many of them. The consuls say they have tried to interfere but have been wholly ignored.

Messages from Crete today say that the Christians and Moslems are already fighting in the mountains. The Christians have a big superiority in numbers and have been victorious up to date. Greek troops in Crete are concentrating in anticipation of a Turkish invasion the moment the guardian powers remove their troops, scheduled to take place next month.

An early solution of the Cretan question has been expected, and disappointment is keen. The government is doing all that it can to quiet the people, but in view of the reports, which are declared to be exaggerated, of Turkish reinforcements on the Greek frontier, as well as of attacks upon Greek by

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ROAD WINS TWO-  
CENT RATE CASE

PHILADELPHIA—Judge Wilson of the common pleas court has handed down an opinion in the case of the Philadelphia & Reading railway against the county of Philadelphia, holding that the two-cent rate law is unconstitutional and perpetually enjoining the county from bringing any suits for penalties under the same.

PRICES REDUCED  
BY STANDARD OIL

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company today announces a cut in the price of oil of 10 cents per 100 gallons, making refined in cases 10.80, refined in tanks 4.90, standard white 8.40 and refined at Philadelphia 8.35.

A FORMAL PROGRAM  
GIVES WAY TONIGHT  
TO BIG YARD FETE

The Graduates-to-Be Attend Chapel Services and Hear Literary Parts in Sanders Theater in Forenoon.

## GROUNDS PREPARED

Guests Throng to Great Festival in Cambridge and the Stadium Spectacle Will Precede Elaborate Spreads.

CLASS day, which is the culmination of the social life in Harvard College of the class of 1909, began today in a wealth of sunshine that made every one glad to be in the free air in all the regalia of a summer day and enjoy so many of the exercises in nature's own amphitheater. The early part of the day was given to matters of a serious nature in the way of appropriate exercises, the afternoon turns more to pleasure, and the evening will be a grand social event.

After several days in which to get accustomed to the robes which distinguish them from ordinary individuals, the seniors are called upon today to come forth and exhibit themselves to their friends who have come from many parts of the land to be with them at this time of their entrance into a higher phase of life.

Promptly at 9 o'clock about 150 of the seniors clad in graduating rainbow gathered outside of Holyworth Hall in a line two abreast, and at the command

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Despatch From Germany  
Today About Remarkable  
Airship and Searchlight

BERLIN—The Siemens-Shukert non-rigid airship, which is now being built, will have engines of 500 horsepower and will carry 54 persons.

The same company has patented a searchlight of 180,000,000 candle power, which, it is asserted, is capable of revealing a torpedo boat on a clear night at a distance of more than seven miles.

DOYLE ON STAND  
IN FLAGGING CASE

Former Superintendent of Streets Says He Referred Maher to Mitchell in Flagstone Purchase.

James H. Doyle, superintendent of streets from 1906 until 1908, was called as a witness in the Mitchell-Maher "flagstone case" by District Attorney Hill after the forenoon recess today.

Mr. Doyle testified that he had nothing to do with the purchase of supplies except to order whatever his department needed. Further, he stated that he had no personal knowledge of the prices of flagstone or of the transactions between the defendant, Thomas F. Maher, and the city.

On cross-examination Mr. Doyle stated that when the defendant Maher came to him soliciting an order for flagstone he referred him to Mr. Mitchell, and that he spoke to Mr. Mitchell about Maher at his own request.

He testified he had told Mr. Mitchell that Mr. Maher "was with us in the fight," and explained that by this he meant Mr. Maher had been a supporter of John F. Fitzgerald for mayor.

Mr. Doyle was then excused and Leonard C. Stone, teller of the National Shawmut Bank, was called. Mr. Stone will testify to the cashing of some checks for Mr. Maher. He was also a witness before the finance commission.

Before Mr. Stone was called the jury was dismissed while a point of law was decided which was the first step showing what became of the money received by Mr. Maher, the state claiming that one third of the money received did not go on his books as regular transaction.



FRANCIS H. BURR, First marshal of Harvard seniors, who is in charge of class day exercises at Cambridge today.

Only Sixty-six Harvard  
Men Undecided Today  
On Future Occupation

THE Harvard Crimson today prints a complete list of the graduates together with a statement of the occupations they intend to follow:

A summary of the list of "senior occupations" is as follows: Business, 101; law, 77; engineering, 51; teaching, 47; medicine, 26; banking, 23; manufacturing, 17; architecture, 13; chemistry, 10; miscellaneous, 68; undecided, 66.

BOSTON ELECTRICAL  
EXPERTS DISCREDIT  
GREAT SEARCHLIGHT

Report Comes From Berlin Today of Lantern of "One Hundred and Eighty Million Candle-Power."

## EDISONS DOUBT IT

The announcement that a searchlight of 180,000,000 candle-power has been invented is received today in Boston with incredulity by electrical men, who consider that a light of even 180,000 candle-power on board a naval vessel would be something truly remarkable.

There are several lights on the French and English coasts in which, by means of refracting prisms in connection with reflectors of very high power, extraordinarily high candle-power is obtained.

One in particular, at the Fifth of Fort, Scotland, has a candle-power of upward of a million. It requires, however, a most elaborate instalment of electrical machinery such as it would be out of all possibility to carry on a warship, even of the greatest dimensions. The high power is made possible by concentrating the light in one ray, and it is extremely difficult to maintain.

It is believed by electrical experts of the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company of Boston who were questioned on the subject that the candle-power of the Siemens-Shukert searchlight, which it is conceded must be extraordinary, has been inflated in the process of repetition.

At Creay, on the French coast, there is a light the lamp of which, by the use of double optical lenses throwing the light into reflectors develops a candlepower which is estimated at from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000. This has been in operation some years and the possibilities of electrical invention meantime have increased manifold.

However, the installation necessary to develop this candle-power is exceedingly elaborate and cumbersome, much more so than anything that could be carried on a warship.

## WALKER WILL BE FILED.

Joseph A. Walker of the firm of J. Alfred Walker & Co. of Boston, wholesale clothiers, left an estate valued at \$740,430, according to an inventory filed for probate by the appraisers of the estate. The personal property amounts to \$405,480, and the real estate to \$254,950.

## ALTON ROAD INCREASES WAGES.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—The Chicago & Alton has announced an increase in the pay of all section hands to \$1.35 per day.

WRIGHT PATENTS  
GIVE THEM CLEAR  
FIELD IN AERO TEST

Lack of Competitors at Fort Myer Assigned by Army Officers to Inventors' Ability to Enforce Rights.

## FIRST RUNS TODAY

WASHINGTON—Officials of the signal corps of the United States army are busy today across the Potomac at Ft. Myer making ready for the official tests of the Wright brothers' aeroplane. It is anticipated that they will have the competition to themselves for they hold basic patents on most of the essential elements of an aeroplane and now consider themselves in a position to enforce their patent rights.

It was announced that there would be other competitors in the government tests. Herring and Curtiss have been working on a machine which was tried out in New York state a few days ago, but no signs of the Curtiss machine have yet appeared in Washington. It is the general belief among members of the signal corps that the Wright brothers will have no competition.

Their basic patents cover most of the essential features of the propeller-driven aeroplane. Shortly after they were successful in making a machine which would carry up not only its own weight but the weight of the operator, the Wrights made formal application in Washington for patents covering all possible features of their machine. This was in 1905-6.

It had been the uniform practise of the patent office to refuse patents on any device for aerial navigation not backed with full dimension demonstration.

No patents were granted or even considered on the basis of drawings or small models. When, therefore, the Wrights applied for patents based on a machine which had been built to full dimension and had been successful in carrying up its operator they had no difficulty in securing very sweeping patent rights.

Up to date they have been very lenient in regard to possible infringements, but when it comes to any machine coming into competition in a business way with their machine they propose to enforce their patent rights.

The Wright craft is ready for business. If the engine is found to be in proper condition during the continuation of the tuning up process today it is possible a flight may be attempted late this afternoon.

Formal application has been made to the secretary of war for the entrance of the Wright machine in the \$10,000 aeronautical race between New York and Albany during the Fulton celebration next October. C. H. Hammer, manager of the enterprise, made the request. If it is accepted to one of the officers of the signal corps will probably pilot the aeroplane.

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BOARD APPROVES  
GRADE CROSSINGS  
PROJECT IN LYNN

The railroad commissioners gave a hearing today on the petition of the city of Lynn for a certificate approving the plans of a special commission for the abolition of the grade crossings on the Boston & Maine railroad in that city. The plans involve the expenditure of more than \$1,500,000, and ex-Governor Bates and Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for the city and the company respectively, explained that all were in agreement as to the plan. As there was no opposition the board approved it.

Several Methuen citizens asked that the car fare limit on the Boston & Northern street railway and the Lawrence-Lowell division be moved from the "private land," so called, in Methuen to the Methuen-Draught line, in order to give a larger number of persons who occupy camps in that section the benefit of a 5-cent fare to Lawrence. The company objected on the ground that the change in the fare limit would cause a great decrease in its receipts, which this division was unable to bear. The board took the matter under advisement.

Hearings were also given on the petitions of the Boston & Northern street railway for a temporary track location in Wakefield and Lynn, and of the Old Colony street railway for the right to use the private track of the Fore River Ship Building Company in Quincy, as sanctioned by the last Legislature. None of these petitions were opposed, and the hearings were closed.

The commissioners postponed a hearing on the petition for approval of a plan for the abolition of grade crossings of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad at Orient Heights, East Boston, until Saturday, July 10, 9:30 a. m., owing to the inability of Commissioner White to be present.

PRESIDENT TUTTLE  
IS AMERICAN CIVIL  
ALLIANCE DIRECTOR

Head of Boston & Maine Railroad Represents This City in National Non-Partizan Movement.

## PLANS BETTERMENT

Cooperation Possible With Boston Nineteen-Fifteen Promoters in Civic Political Development.

Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston & Maine railroad, is named as one of the directors of the American Civil Alliance, which has just filed articles of incorporation in Albany, N. Y. He is the only Boston director.

President Tuttle's secretary today said that the American Civil Alliance had no connection with the National Civic League.

The alliance will make possible a national cooperation with the Boston 1915 movement, indirectly at least, as the object of its formation is to secure a "non-partizan body of the best intellect and conscience of the nation, which shall provide for the study and practical working out of solvable civic problems through obtaining, classifying and utilizing accurate information thereon and for the establishment of one or more institutions, bureaus or commissions which shall be non-partizan in character, composed of or employing experts, and for effecting an alliance and securing the cooperation of all organizations working for civic betterment, by these means assisting in the formation and direction of sound public opinion upon local, state and national political questions, thereby enforcing our system of government through political parties."

The directors include Henry Clews, W. C. Demorest, Miles M. O'Brien, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Carl H. Fowler, N. Lafayette Savay, Edward Lauterbach, Gage E. Tarbell, Nicola Tesla, Spencer Trask, New York city; Lucius Tuttle, Boston and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

JOHNSON'S ACTION  
SCORED BY BRYAN

Nebraskan Shows Unfavorable View of Minnesota Executive's Looming Figure by Article in Commoner.

LINCOLN, Neb.—William Jennings Bryan's unfavorable view of the looming figure of Governor Johnson of Minnesota is indicated in the severe arraignment of the Minnesota executive in this week's Commoner.

The Democratic platform of Minnesota last year declared in favor of a tonnage tax upon iron ore as one way in which to reach the steel trust. Governor Johnson recently vetoed a bill levying a tax of this character.

Mr. Bryan says that Governor Johnson ought to have repudiated that plank when he was a candidate upon the platform. That if he intended to veto a bill levying it if he was elected Governor he should have told the voters so before they voted.

"A platform," says Mr. Bryan pointedly, "is in the nature of a contract between the public and the official, and the official is not at liberty to rescind the contract after the voters have ratified it. If a Democratic official is convinced after election that the platform upon which he was elected is unsound he had better stand by it and let the mistake be corrected at a future time than to take the responsibility of repudiating a contract entered into with the voters. The time is ripe for emphasizing the doctrine that a platform is binding and that no official elected upon a platform is at liberty to disregard it or repudiate it."

Mr. Bryan also arraigned Governor Johnson for not letting the courts pass upon the constitutionality of the measure.

TAFT TO ATTEND  
YALE GRADUATION

WASHINGTON—President Taft will attend the commencement exercises of his alma mater, Yale, next Wednesday. His private car Olympia will be attached to the Federal express leaving here shortly after 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and New Haven will be reached at about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The President will have breakfast on his car and after 11 o'clock, when the exercises of the day will begin, will have very few spare moments before night. He will visit fraternity houses, take luncheon with President Hadley, make a speech to the graduates and hold various little receptions.

He is due back in Washington on Thursday morning.

## TRAINING SHIP AT LISBON.

LISBON—The United States training ship Itasca arrived here on Thursday.



# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## RAILWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED ACROSS STRAITS TO CEYLON

Will Connect That City With Rail System on Continent in India—Survey of the Remarkable Piece of Engineering Work to Be Started Immediately.

COLOMBO, Ceylon.—The project to construct a railway across the Pamban straits to connect Ceylon with the railway system in India has received the sanction of Lord Morley. The India Railway Company is financing the scheme and the work of survey is to be started immediately.

The construction of this line will be a piece of engineering of the most remarkable kind. The line will leave Muntapan, the present terminal of the India railway system, and will cross the narrow strait of Pamban to the small island of Rameswaram. From Rameswaram it will cross in turn to another island, Manar. These two islands are connected by a submerged reef known as Adams bridge. There is another channel which must be crossed between Manar and Ceylon.

The Pamban strait is a mile and a half wide but the navigable channel is only 250 feet in width, and this is only available for coasting vessels of shallow draught. It is proposed to dam this channel entirely and to carry the railway across the embankment so formed. It is probable that local fishing rights will have to be protected by a small draw bridge and canal at some point of this embankment.

A ship canal is also planned for the island of Rameswaram. This canal will be two or three miles long and will be 70 feet wide at the water level.

A uniform depth of 17 or 18 feet will be maintained by means of locks at

either end, and the entrance channels to the canal will be kept clear by means of powerful dredgers. In order to prevent the canal becoming blocked with sailing craft during the dead calms that often prevail in the Palk Straits and the Gulf of Manar, a powerful steam tug will be maintained in the canal to tow the vessels through when necessary.

The railway will be carried over the canal by a bridge built at a level sufficient to prevent any impediment to navigation being offered. When Adam's bridge is reached the height of the reef will be increased sufficiently to enable a railway line to be carried over it along which trains could pass in safety at all stages of the tide. The surface of the reef will first be carefully leveled by divers. Then huge blocks of concrete will be firmly attached to the rock and built up about water level until the required height is reached.

There will be no engineering obstacles to encounter on the island of Manar, but another embankment will have to be built between Manar and Ceylon. The construction of the line will not take much longer than two years.

The new line will prove an invaluable asset to the industries of Ceylon, opening up the extensive market of India for their products. The administration of the island will also be greatly facilitated by this new means for speedy communication, and it is not unlikely that Colombo will become the mail port for all India as a result of the successful carrying out of the project.

## HOPE FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING IN REGARD TO CHINA

HONG KONG.—When the results of the deliberations of the Macao boundary commission are given to the public it is probable that a prolific source of friction between the Chinese and Portuguese governments will have been eliminated, and it is profoundly hoped by Europeans having at heart the advancement of the oriental world that a better understanding will ensue among foreign nations with territorial possessions either in or abutting on Chinese territory regarding the fundamental rights of China and her newly evinced disposition to make a stand upon them.

The question of the delimitation of Macao is one that has demanded adjustment for a long time, and the settlement promises to indicate the basis on which the Chinese government will treat with other powers concerning disputed questions. Portugal, in addition to occupying Macao, has since 1557, extended her dominion over the neighboring islands of Taipa, Colonne, and Sao Joao, but where as Portuguese sovereignty over Macao was recognized under the treaty of 1887, no mention was made of any islands, and this omission Portugal is now endeavoring to have rectified.

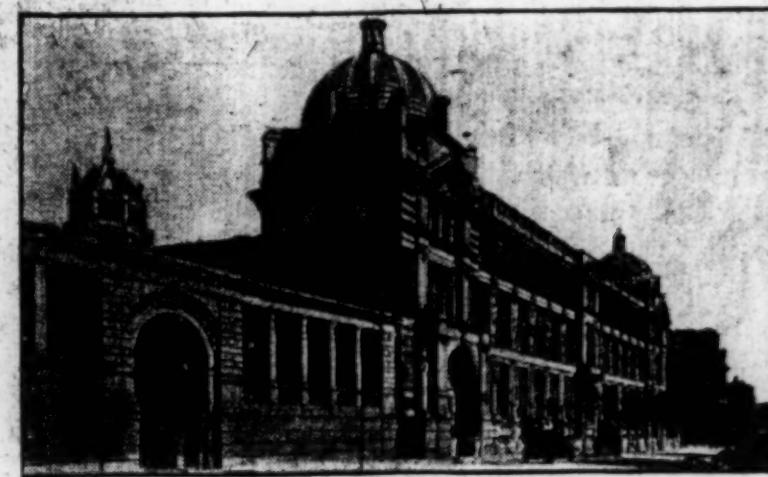
Both governments recently appointed delegates for a joint commission to meet in Hong Kong to consider the merits of the question. Macao is situated in the precincts of Canton, from which it is distant some 70 miles.

## Imposing Ceremony at Opening of New Museum

King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Be Present—Special Seats Reserved for Peers and Peeresses.

LONDON.—All is now in readiness for the ceremony connected with the opening of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, tomorrow at noon, which will be of an unusual and imposing character. His majesty the King will be accompanied by the Queen. Special seats are to be reserved for the peers and peeresses as well as for the members of the House of Commons and their wives. Levee dress will be worn by the men while ladies are restricted to morning dress.

The exterior of the building has now received its finishing touches and the greater part of the magnificent collection of art treasures are in their appointed places. A small army of men has been employed lately in the old and new structures finishing the decorations and



NEW VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

To be opened by King Edward, in person, at noon, tomorrow.

removing the various collections to the new museum.

Cecil Smith, the director of the museum, with the assistance of other well known experts, has practically carried out the whole scheme of rearrangement and

classification, a work requiring extraordinary care and skill, so as to provide the greatest facility of study for craftsmen, designers and manufacturers, as well as for those interested in pure art history, manners and customs.

## FIRST RETURNS IN DUTCH ELECTION IN FAVOR OF RIGHT

THE HAGUE.—The first returns of the Dutch general election show that nine members of the Left have been returned and 42 of the Right. A majority for the Right would appear to be assured.

Elections to the Dutch lower house take place every four years. The five issues turn chiefly on the provisions for pensions, tariff reform and revision of the franchise. The anti-Revolutionists and the Radicals are united in favoring a compulsory state pension system, but they are opposed in this by the Liberals and the Christian-historicals.

The Christian-historical party favors a raise in tariff, in order to diminish direct taxation, which is very high in Holland. The increase of the cost of living, always coincident upon the raising of tariff barriers, will probably do much to alienate the general public to a considerable extent from this program. All other parties favor the retention of the virtual free trade status of the kingdom.

This question is one of grave international importance to the people of the Netherlands. Germany makes use of the free trade policy of the little kingdom to a great extent for the purposes of commerce, the ports of Holland being practically as much German as many German ports. As long as free trade is maintained in Holland the political neutrality of the kingdom cannot but redound to the benefit of Germany. But with an import tariff enforced in Holland, this mercantile advantage would no longer belong to Germany, and it is feared in some quarters that this might lead to political friction. This view is especially prevalent in England, which views with apprehension any prospect of the violation of Holland's neutrality.

## PORTE AND ROAD WILL DIVIDE SUM

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Under the settlement recently reached between the Porte and the Oriental Railway Company, the sum of \$8,400,000 which is obtained from Bulgaria as compensation for the seizure of the Eastern Rumelian lines will be divided equally between the Porte and the company, while the indemnity payable by the Porte on the basis of Senor Moret's award is considerably reduced. On the other hand, the company secures a 15 per cent increase in its share of the net receipts of the railway when these exceed \$2000 per kilometer. Finally, the company has agreed to accept transformation into an Ottoman company.

## CUTS COLOMBIA FOREIGN SERVICE

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Jorge Holquin, president-designate of Colombia since the departure for England of Gen. Rafael Reyes, has issued two important decrees, one reducing the diplomatic and consular service of the republic to four legations and eight consulates, and the other revoking the sentence of exile against all Colombians banished for political reasons.

These economies reduce the expenses of the government by \$8,000,000 a year.

## Foreign Briefs

ST. PIERRE, Miq.—Captain Shay of the American schooner Smuggler has lodged a protest with the Governor that his trawls were destroyed by a French steam trawler.

TANGIER.—The troops of the Sultan of Morocco have won an important engagement outside of Fez with the rebel army under Roghi.

## COMPLETING ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEETING AT WINNIPEG

Coming Session of British Association to Open on August Twenty-Fifth at Walker Theater—Professor Thomson to Succeed Francis Darwin as President.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the British Association are being rapidly completed. The inaugural meeting will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 25, in the Walker Theater, when Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson will assume the presidency in succession to Francis Darwin and will deliver an address.

Discourses will be delivered by Dr. A. E. H. Tutton on "The Seven Styles of Crystal Architecture," and by Prof. W. A. Herdman on "Our Food from the Waters." Lectures to the citizens of Winnipeg will be delivered in the Walker Theater by Prof. Harold B. Dixon on "The Chemistry of Flame," and by Prof. J. H. Paynting on "The Pressure of Light." The concluding meeting will be held in the legislative chamber, Parliament Building, on Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The sections will meet at the times and places announced in the official journal. It is announced that the reception-room at Winnipeg will be opened on Monday, Aug. 23, at 2 p. m.; on Tuesday, Aug. 24, and Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 10 a. m.; and on the following days at 8 a. m., for the issue of tickets to members, associates, and ladies, and for supplying lists and tariffs of hotels and lodgings. Members and associates may obtain information regarding local arrangements on application to the local secretaries, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, or at the British Association office, Burlington House, London W.

A full statement as to the arrangements made and facilities offered for

members making the journey to America, including special steamship arrangements and railway rates, has been issued in two preliminary circulars and in the annual members' invitation circular.

Excursions will be arranged on Saturday, Aug. 28, to points of interest in the vicinity of Winnipeg, including Stony Mountain and the municipal stone quarries; Lake Winnipeg, St. Andrew's rapids, and Selkirk; the wheat fields of Manitoba; the hydro-electric plant on the Winnipeg river. Members will also have the opportunity of visiting the following works in the city of Winnipeg: Canadian Pacific railway shops and yards, Canadian Northern railway shops, Grand Trunk Pacific railway shops (under construction), Ogilvie flour mills, western Canada flour mills, municipal high-pressure plant and artesian well system.

An excursion will be arranged for mineralogists and geologists to the Cobalt district before the meeting. Headquarters for visitors at Cobalt will be at the office of A. A. Cole, mining engineer of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, and a program will be arranged for Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 17 and 18. A visit to Sudbury is also contemplated after that to Cobalt. An excursion of 10 days after the meeting to the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast is contemplated, as announced in the preliminary circular. Accommodation in the special train will be limited to 150 invited members, including 25 ladies.

## LAND FOR GARDEN CITY IN GERMANY

BERLIN.—A plot of land has been acquired by a Berlin society on the northern outskirts of the city for the construction, under the name of Frohnau, of the first real garden city of the capital. The garden city will be built in a picturesque hilly part of the state forest, will have its own railway station and will be laid out regardless of cost, as regards amenities and external adornment.

Reports from all parts of Germany indicate that the garden city has taken a strong hold on the people. The feature most insisted upon is the abandonment of the prevailing flat house, and the substitution of small houses and villas on the English model.

In Bavaria the government proposes to transfer for garden city purposes parts of the state forests in the vicinity of large towns. Garden cities are either being built or are projected at Dreden, Nurnberg, Magdeburg and Karlsruhe. At Magdeburg houses with large gardens for single families will soon be rentable for about \$65 a year.

## LOWER RATES ON JULY FIRST

LONDON.—In accordance with the decision reached at the Lisbon telegraphic congress of last year there will be a general reduction of rates between European countries, to take effect on July 1. The reduction is one cent on each word in international messages. The new rule that artificial code words must be pronounceable also goes into effect on July 1.

## CANADA PLANS WAR BIRTHDAY

OTTAWA.—At Toronto a proposal to hold a national centennial celebration of the war of 1812 was discussed at a meeting at which were represented the Daughters of the Empire, the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations Indians, the United Empire Loyalists Association of Ontario, the Canadian Military Institute, Veterans of 1866, 1885 and South Africa, and York Pioneer and Historical Society.

## TEXT OF RECENT BRITISH TREATY

Under Its Provisions Siam Cedes to Britain All Rights of Suzerainty Over Four States and Isles.

LONDON.—The text of the recent British treaty with Siam has been published by the foreign office. This treaty was signed at Bangkok on March 10. Under its provisions Siam cedes to Britain all rights of suzerainty over the states of Kelantan, Tringamu, Kedah, Perlis and the adjacent isles. The frontiers of these territories, as defined by the boundary protocol, are to be delimited by a mixed Siamese and British commission. The jurisdiction of the Siamese international courts is to be extended to British subjects in Siam, but this jurisdiction is to be transferred to the ordinary Siamese courts after promulgation of the new codes of law.

The territory which is thereby secured to Great Britain will be especially useful as an addition to her possessions in the Straits Settlements. The territory involved covers an area of about 15,000 square miles and the population is estimated at 450,000.

## FRANCE HONORS TWO OFFICERS

PARIS.—Lieutenants Colin and Leance whose efforts and remarkable achievements in the line of perfecting a system of wireless telephony have materially advanced that system, have received marks of appreciation from the French government. Minister of Marine Picard has secured the promotion of Colin to the rank of captain, while Lieutenant Leance has been decorated with the Legion of Honor. Further experiments are soon to be entered upon to prove still more conclusively that wireless telegraphic emissions are not in any way able to disturb the transmission of messages by wireless telephony.

## DIAMOND OUTPUT

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana.—During the first four and a half months of 1909 British Guiana's diamond output was over 1000 carats, as against 400 carats during the same period in 1908.

## THE THEATERS.

BOSTON.  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Florodora."  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"The Yankee Doodle."  
ORPHEUM—"Home Folks."  
PARK—"The Traveling Salesman."  
TREMONT—"A Broken Idol."

NEW YORK.  
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.  
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
ANTONY—"The Man From Home."  
BLOND—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."  
BROADWAY—"The Midway Son."  
CASINO—"The Climax."  
DAILY—"The Climax."  
GAIETY—"The House Next Door."  
LORICK—"The Man From Mexico."  
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.  
HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot."  
Hudson—"The Third Degree."  
KEITH & PROCTORS, Fifth avenue—Vaudeville.  
LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."  
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Singerfest.  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Going Some."

CHICAGO.  
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Keegan's Fall."  
COLONIAL—"The Hardy-Gurdy Girl."  
GARFIELD—"The Blue Mouse."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."  
GREAT NORTHERN—"The Alaskan."  
ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Traveling Salesman."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
PRINCE—"The Golden Girl."  
STUBBINS—"The Candy Shop."

## BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS ARE RETURNING FROM AFRICA

Parties Appointed by British and German Governments on Way Home After Survey of Line Between British Nigeria and German Cameroons.

LOKOJA, Nigeria.—The commissions appointed by the British and German governments to delimit the boundary between the German Cameroons and British Nigeria have, after 15 months of the most arduous work, completed their survey and are now on the way home to their respective countries. The country through which the British expedition had virtually to cut its way was of the most rugged kind, being mountainous for the most part, covered with dense forests and intersected by swift and deep rivers.

Surveying was most difficult in the forest country, as an enormous amount of cutting was necessary on the tops of the hills to allow even the smallest view of the surrounding country, while the diameters of the trees were so great that it frequently took a week to clear an open space. They encountered trees of over 100 feet in height, with abundance of mahogany and ebony, also large quantities of rubber.

The people inhabiting this country were on the whole peaceable and were induced by presents of beads and sometimes money to supply the large party approximating 500 with the necessary food. The only opposition the combined British and German parties encountered was in the Sonkwa valley.

The net result of these operations is that a good road is now open between the River Benue and the Cross river via the Sonkwa valley, and it seems certain that this will eventually become the main trade route, since there is no other road suitable for traffic to be found nearer the boundary line on the English side of it. The Sonkwa valley is very fertile, and has an abundance of oil-bearing palms.

The weather was far from ideal, as the rainy season, which was abnormal, did not cease till the middle of November, and it was immediately followed by a spell of harmattan lasting for a month during which it was impossible to do any survey work, the range of vision during this period never exceeding a mile.

Early in January the rains in southern Nigeria started once more, and from that time till May, when the commissioners left Ibi, tornadoes with heavy rain were of almost daily occurrence. In spite of the difficult country to be traversed and also of the erratic weather experienced during the 15 months that the British commissioners were at work they were able to make an accurate survey of about 4000 square miles of country along the boundary line, and of this area at least 1200 square miles had never before been visited by a white man.

The present boundary line joins the one already demarcated near a town called Bashi, and it was at this place that the British and German commissioners met on April 16, and, after comparing their maps and results, agreed on the straight line joining Bashi with the center of Yola as a provisional boundary line, leaving the consideration of a natural boundary to the home governments. The commissions then separated, the Germans proceeding to Duala and thence to Germany, while the British went to Ibi, in northern Nigeria, whence they obtained their carriers, and proceeded down the river Benue to Lokoja, en route to England via Forcados.

## NOW SURVEYING FOR HIGHEST LINE

SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—Sir John Jackson, who received the contract for the new railway across the Andes from Arica in Chile to La Paz in Bolivia, arrived here recently, and he with Norton Griffiths and their staff have been engaged in taking a preliminary survey of the route. In crossing the Andes the party encountered great hardships owing to the intensity of the cold.

The present survey provides for the laying of 22 miles of track of the most difficult character in the world. The railway will be carried to an altitude of 14,000 feet and when completed will place Bolivia in direct communication with the Pacific coast.

## TREE AND PINERO KNIGHTED BY KING

LONDON.—The King's birthday honors, which comprise a very long list of appointments and promotions, include knighthoods bestowed upon representatives of art and literature. Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the actor, and Arthur Wing Pinero, the dramatist; Henry W. Lucy, who is "Toby M. P." of Punch; Francis Galton, explorer and writer; Joseph Larmor, educationalist, and F. J. Campbell, principal of the Normal College and Academy of Music, are knighted.

The Hon. John Hubert Ward, whose wife is a daughter of Whitelaw Reid, is appointed a commander of the Victorian Order.

OTTAWA, Ont.—W. R. Scott, until recently secretary of state for Canada, has been knighted.

## IMMIGRANTS FOR CANADIAN FARMS

OTTAWA.—Before leaving for England to make a thorough investigation of emigration conditions in Great Britain Mr. Oliver, minister of the interior, said that Canada was confining her attention to securing immigrants from the United Kingdom for farm pursuits and is not paying special attention to European countries. Canada's policy is not to permit immigration aided by charitable societies, but to encourage those who are accustomed to outdoor employment.

## PRESS IS OPPOSED TO THE PAYMENT OF DEPUTIES' SALARIES

ROME.—The parliamentary bills which propose to create a salary for the deputies have been referred to the ordinary committees of the Chamber. These committees number nine, and it is their duty to select a special committee of nine members to report the bill back to the Chamber. This is the Italian parliamentary practice.

In this case the committees have selected seven members known to favor the measure and only two who are opposed to it. This fact is creating some uneasiness in the local press, although there is no reason to believe that the Chamber will approve the measure, no matter how favorably it is reported.

The Corriere della Sera points out that payment of deputies, at the suggested rate of £240 a year, would entail a demand of £130,000 on the treasury. It is not acutely, it thinks, for Parliament to vote such a sum to itself when it is refusing to give even half the amount to the urgent needs of education. The financial situation of schoolmasters in elementary schools is deplorable, and the annual £60,000 which would enable them to live in decency has been refused by Parliament because it cannot be spared.

Nonpayment of representatives is a traditional principle in Italy, which may be said to be borrowed from the English practice. Italian statesmen, such as Cavour and Minghetti were strongly against it. The general public are imbued with this sentiment. Although the argument of other pressing needs for funds could always be urged, well informed opinion is against the payment of deputies as the Italian Chamber is already far too full of professional politicians. The case of the English labor members is frequently cited as an argument for nonpayment.

## Mary Baker Eddy

By SYDNEY WILBUR

ONLY biography of Mrs. Eddy authenticated from data in the possession of officials of the Christian Science Church.  
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## HISTORIC CLASS DAY EXERCISES ARE HELD AT HARVARD TODAY SCHOOL GRADUATIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

of Chief Marshal F. H. Burr, headed by a band, began to move around the campus, marching to the tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers." As they marched their number was much increased by the many who joined them.

After encompassing the yard, the band stopped in the rear of Thayer Hall and played while the seniors entered Appleton Chapel for morning exercises. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Edward C. Moore, D. D., '78. No visitors were admitted, though many who had followed the seniors in their march attempted to gain admittance.

After a half hour service in the chapel, the seniors started to their various quarters, and the work of decorating the grounds went on busily. Japanese lanterns were hung all over the yard, and fountains which have been installed for the occasion were set playing. Undergraduates with conspicuous badges and important looking manners were moving through the grounds hither and thither. Florists' wagons and garden property vans were also in attendance.

A little later visitors began to arrive, automobiles delivering their burdens at the yard gates, and numerous attractive features were admired.

At 10:45 o'clock the seniors, several hundred in number, in their collegiate caps and gowns formed again in front of Holyworth Hall and marched through the elaborately decorated yard to Sanders' Theater. Here at 11 o'clock were held the morning exercises of class day, the first of the series of events on this gala day of university life.

The seniors completely filled the auditorium and stage, and in the audience which filled the two balconies were many literary and social leaders of Cambridge and Boston.

The exercises were presided over by Francis H. Burr, first marshal of the class, who introduced the various speakers. Opening prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Moore. Then followed the oration, the poem, the ode, and the singing of the ode, led by Philip Greeley Clapp.

The oration by E. T. Wentworth was delivered as follows:

## Orator Considers Harvard Education and Its Training

FRIENDS of the Graduating Class: We are more highly honored by your presence here today than we could be by any degrees bestowed by any university. For you are our God-given gifts. Degrees are mere words of man. It is because of you and for you that these young men have been given their education.

Gentlemen of the class: During the short time which we have known Harvard intimately some of the greatest divine sparks of humanity have passed from their life in this college world. But younger men have come to take their places. Several of our professional schools, which had outgrown good buildings, have been most munificently housed in better ones. Technical education has here received a most bountiful endowment. And we have had an inter-collegiate champion football team, baseball team, track team and crew. To the world these things stand as different interpretations of the ideal called Harvard.

Yet we, as members of this class, are not only a part of Harvard, but we are a part of the very heart of Harvard. The Law School may be the most eminent body of students in America; the Medical School may have the best equipment in the world; the Graduate School may be so big and wealthy as to form an educational curiosity; but if Harvard College does not maintain its position the whole university will suffer.

We hear rumors in these days that Harvard College is to be supplanted by the state universities; and that Harvard University is to be a federation of graduate schools. We hear men advocating extension of secondary school courses to include the first year in college. And we hear a great deal about four years being too long a time for a youth, who anticipates a professional career, to spend in college. But we cannot imagine the university bereft of its college crowned with years of traditions and customs. College bereft of its baseball in the spring and its football in the fall, of its clubs, its celebrations, and its friendships would be of little more value than education obtained by correspondence or from tutors.

In nine cases out of ten the things which mean most to us in college are not the things we get from books. Some of us get these things from associations made possible only because we are college students. Some of us are favored by friendship with rare beings in the faculty. But the great body of us get these things by knowing each other. It is when we get down on the bottom of things with one of our fellows, and work order out of chaos that we really profit by education. This is easy for some men, but for others it is extremely hard. Some of us have to be thrown at each other before we can see the great good it means to us both to know and understand each other. Yet it is the complete understanding of the other man, obviating the most bitter of animosities, which college gives us above all things else. Soldiers Field is a great institution, not only because of the athletic opportunities there given us, but also because of the way in which we are there forced into each other's recognition. And for just the same reason a Harvard with its games, its clubs, its dormitories and its celebrations, which throw men at each other, if need be, to form friendships, is infinitely superior to a Harvard with nothing but eminent teachers and ambitious learners.

A some means of bringing about to a greater extent the Harvard College which does bring men into closer contact with each other I wish to speak briefly upon the subject of a freshman

dormitory. Many people are convinced that such an institution will add greatly to the strength of Harvard College. It is not an impossibility that our opinions may be asked upon this important question in the near future. In fact it is highly probable that the opinion of the alumni will be tested soon on this question.

Such a scheme means a most radical change in undergraduate life. It strikes deeper than the senior dormitory system, for the freshmen are more diverse in habits and opinions, and consequently need it more, though they probably desire it less. Furthermore, it should be carried on to a greater extent than the senior dormitory system, possibly even to the extent of enforced freshman segregation. And finally it should be done so well that better accommodations than those at present existing in the yard may be afforded, which means that either the yard dormitories must be remodeled or new housings furnished.

Yet the time is ripe for establishing such an institution, in the first place, to throw men of entirely different antecedents together more than is now done. The advantages of this may be made clearer by an example. A great many men are destined to a course in Harvard College from the day of their birth. Their fathers and grandfathers before them studied here. Education is a part of their family code. They go to certain schools and to Harvard College because it is the natural thing for them to do. It is their peculiar path in life. Other men, on the other hand, come to Harvard College as the result of the most daring of individual planning and effort. They receive no encouragement from parents or friends; but are inspired by some teacher, some athletic victory, or mayhap by one of our distinguished alumni. They have no means but an incomprehensible faith in the future; and with a country full of colleges, some expensive, some cheap, some of high standard, some of low, they have the temerity to attempt what is to them the most difficult. Both kinds of men have a great deal to add to the composite whole possible to be evolved from a friendship between the two. The problem is to get them together. Neither freshman "beer nights," receptions, dinners nor class buttons will lead two men together unless by some peculiar instinct or relationship they both take a notion for it.

The solution of the problem is in a tactful and judicious mixing of rooms for the poor, the comfortably well-to-do, and the wealthy boy belonging to the same college class. This may seem at first sight an impossibility, but there are several ways in which it may be accomplished. A single dormitory is not necessary. In fact there is nothing more compact about a single building with many entries and floors than about several buildings. A skillful arrangement of entries, corridors, suites and single rooms will either, and will also place them in a neighborly relation to men who should and who desire to be a little more retiring. Common rooms with music and game tables, a library and a trophy room will also add greatly to the neighborliness of the place.

Again such a scheme of housing the freshmen together is needed to give the university a better chance to influence them properly. There is so much difference between youths from 16 to 18 years, and youths from 18 to 20 years that it is highly probable in the case of an advent of younger freshmen the university authorities will feel the necessity of a little more restriction than they at present administer.

And finally it would seem that if any college in the country needs such an institution as a freshman dormitory it is our own, not only because of the size and cosmopolitan nature of our classes, but also because the men do not all come together in courses, athletics or any one common pursuit. We are all familiar with the fact that many men have been brought out during their last year in college rather than during their first year because only then did their classmates come to know them. If these men had only lived with their class during their first year there is all reason to believe that their value would have been seen at that time, and that the college could have enjoyed their services on the track, water or field so much the longer. In short, there is no cogent reason why we have not a freshman dormitory. To be sure, the installation of a thorough system is a considerable expense; but I am told by those who know that whenever a real need exists here in Harvard College the money is forthcoming to supply it.

The administration under which we have lived passes out with us. The new administration comes in before we have quite gone. If there is a change noticeable in the new, it is a keener determination to do everything for the social, athletic and individual betterment of the student in the college by improving his chances as a freshman. Let us, the first recipients of our new president's diploma, stand back of this his great ambition to raise Harvard College, as well as the Harvard graduate schools, to the position among educational institutions of supreme excellence.

## Odist-Powel Pledges Faith of Class to Alma Mater

Following the oration the ode, written by H. W. H. Powell, Jr., was delivered: Fair Harvard, the summons has come to depart.

As we stand by the shore of the sea, As we turn to look back on the fugitive years That have bound us forever to thee, Thou hast taught us thy lesson of courage and truth, Though we know not the fates that impend, But the tribute we pay thee shall serve as a pledge

Of the trust that is ours to the end. Though our destinies wait over dangerous seas, And the struggle is weary and long, Yet we turn to the strife undismayed, for we know In the strength of thy name we are strong.

Last, least of thy children, our hearts are resolved To endure till the haven is won; For the light of thy truth shall illumine our course Till the journey is over and done.

Cometh the call to the fight, Willing or no, we must face, Bartering life for might, The call of the Market Place!

So swiftly June came on, this year! We sit in the slow afternoon, And dream 'upon the beauty here That we must leave behind us soon; The elm-shade on the old red walls, The doves' low music in the eaves, The golden mist of sun that falls In slanting splendor through the leaves.

The great bell breaks the drowsiness, And as its cheerful clamor ends The longing of an hour's duress, Lifts the clear laughter of our friends, Lifts the long call to windows high, Answered by shouted snatch of song, And so men let the world slip by Under elm-shadows cool and long.

One lies half-sleeping on the grass, Some wander to and fro, and meet, And chaff, and separate, and pass Through the great gates that front the street.

Across the noisy square and down The long street where the river lies A ribbon winding round the town, All gleaming under summer skies.

Bright dash of foam, and up the stream Sharp orders, sweeping oars that tell (With sun on dripping blades gleam) The speeding of a racing shell!

We dream upon the twilights past, Dead nights of winter and of spring That carelessly we thought might last Forever, for our pleasuring, Stern nights when all who pass may mark The windows where the dim lights glow, Gay nights when the old halls are dark And passers vainly shout below.

The shadows of the elms lie deep Under the faint light, golden-starred, And we may watch, who can not sleep, The beauty of the sleeping yard.

Of the trust that is ours to the end.

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The shadows of the elms lie deep Under the faint light, golden-starred, And we may watch, who can not sleep, The beauty of the sleeping yard.

The yard stands as the yard has stood A hundred and a hundred years, Watching the seasons, each never brood That tries and wins and disappears. Above, unchanging and serene, Surrounded by her wide-flung gates, All powerful and all unseen, The kindly Mother sits and waits. Patient she sits and brave and old, Teaching her sons with tender mirth, Then, wistful, bids them leave the fold To wander to the ends of earth, To seek their good through wandering: And some attain her full "well done" But some creep back for comforting.

The day comes that we too depart To fortunes that we may not know, And lo! she calls from her great heart Giving us God-speed as we go.

The sun is high on the hills, The road is shining and wide, Who has not heart that thrills At thought of the power untied? City and power in sight! And we hear in a little space (Dread is it, or delight?) The roar of the Market Place.

It standeth high in the city, the Market Place, Its pillars are gold in the sun; Its pillars are towering, radiant, but their feet Stand in the twilight, the shadow and dust of the street, That shadow that lies on every face Of those who hurry and pass and meet, Weary with work that is never done.

Woman and maid, old man and little child, Bring to it loathing tribute every day, Tribute of wisdom and innocence, Beauty and tenderness . . . that they pay For the little the Men of the Market give, Who take no heed of their high offense, Then wearily turn and homeward go, With barely the means that they may live, The Men of the Market will it so.

But out of the lives of man and child They grind themselves treasure a hundredfold: Who toucheth the gold of it is defiled, For the mill of the Market is cruel and heavy and slow, The fruit of it labor and tears and profitless gold, And the sound of its pitiful grinding is never low, Glutted with men who find no work to do,

Who cry for work and no work is given them, Still the Market Place sends its call, Clarion-clear, through all the places of men, Promising fatness and increase to one and all, Ease of labor and riches, till that again (Poor and foolish and blind, it sure is forgiven them!) They haste to the Market Place where the very few May labor . . . The word of the Masters was a lie. They curse it, who come, in their hearts and starve and die.

The noise of its grinding reaches across the seas, The gold of its grinding shines as the noon-day sun Its Masters look at their work and lie at ease, Dreaming their day of plenty is scarce begun; The road unto it is ever and ever trod, But all the young men who enter are sick at heart, The voice of its sobbing and pain goes up to God.

Hear ye and make your choice, who long to enter the Mart! The twilight creeps across the yard, We sit in shadows, wondering What may the lot be, sweet or hard, The fortunes of our days shall bring; A voice calls up to us, elate, Then there is quietness a space, And we can only sit and wait, Remembering the Market Place.

God of our fathers, and our God Whose faces turn to meet the sun, Who marked the way our fathers trod And set the goal to which they won, Who chastened them beneath Thy rod, But made them glad with Thine increase, God of our fathers and our God, Teach us, their sons, Thy way to peace.

## Hymn Pleads for Divine Aid to Class Through Life

The class hymn of 1909 was also written by Robert Emmens Rogers and is set to the music of "St. Leonard" as follows:

The sands of youth run slowly down, Dear God of youth and age, We wait the time we may set forth Upon our pilgrimage; We turn our eyes once more to sights We may not know again, Let now Thy sons depart in peace Unto the world of men.

The sunset deepens and Thy rest Comes for a little space, God give us confidence to seek Our new abiding place; The sunrise wakes us eagerly, Forgetful of the night, Let now Thy sons depart in peace Unto the world of light.

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## CLASS DAY FETES HELD AT HARVARD

(Continued from Page Four.)

crude oil and gasoline which made us all love the University city; the knocking of the ubiquitous Keizer who came to give us new money for old clothes; the gentle stream of creditors which flowed up our front stairways as we fled down the back; the wild times in town when we thought we were being devilled and sowing our wild oats, but were really only being philanthropic and enriching the waiters' union; the dances at the Somerses when Boston's best made us shamelessly conceited by saying to us as they said to our fathers and grandfathers before us "You Harvard men are so cynical!"; the long evenings in Cambridge when we discussed and settled, once and for all, everything from matrimony to the liquor problem; and the midnight operatic carnivals on Mount Auburn street, when we cursed at the man who persisted in yodeling and were rewarded by his singing for hours that charming little ditty, "It looks to me like a big night tonight."

As I see a number of the class of 1910 sleeping peacefully nearby, I should like to urge them to change the name of this festive day. Why not Lass day? Certainly this occasion is created more for the ladies than for the graduating class. We seniors feel so ashamed of our own unimportance that we are actually wearing mourning. It would seem more appropriate if worn by our parents; they are the ones who will have to support us. If you do not like Lass day, how about Gas day? I guarantee that every senior has talked more and said less today than in all the rest of his college career. And that is saying a good deal as our professors will testify. All the old general utility jokes go well.

I wonder how many seniors have stood behind the Art Museum and told their admiring friends and relatives that they could not see Memorial because of the dense fog. And you can always get a Homeric laugh by saying that Gore Hall was so named because John Harvard was a butcher. I see several of my classmates smirking; they evidently used those jokes. My only other idea is Fast Day, for it is a brave person who would try to satisfy the cravings of the inner man on the viands laid out at most spreads. I wager that many a one has already sneaked off to some petit lunch to be given a substantial poached egg.

The Crimson in one of its magnificent editorial campaigns has come to the point this morning with the following passionate burst of rhetoric: "Today is a day dear to all Harvard men, and yet, on the other hand, there are some who do not hold it dear. The list of exercises almost leads us to say that we expect a general standard of mediocrity at least, if we may be pardoned for expressing such radical sentiments in this conservative column; and although we will not venture to predict anything startling, we feel safe in saying that if nothing happens class day will be a success, more or less, as the case may be." This sums up the situation admirably, and proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Stadium is not made of concrete.

For the benefit of those who have never been here before on this jubilee day, I recommend the following "don'ts" for class day:

Don't try to get into Beck Hall on a Stadium ticket; it is not done by the best people.

Don't ask the seniors if they like to wear their caps and gowns; you know very well they don't and it annoys the animals.

Don't take off any of the lanterns. It used to be an fait, but now it angers the Cambridge fire department.

Don't stay around too late. The seniors need time to get in training for the great annual ball game on Mt. Auburn street in the wee small hours.

Don't come around too early in the morning. The seniors need time to get over the effects of that ball game.

Having said my allotted say and covered everything from Alfred to Omaha and from cabbage to kings, I must now stop. It is a terrible job to end a speech by the crutched way to end a speech by my celebrated namesake, who said, "Caesar had his Brutus, Walter Camp his Percy Haughton, and Theodore Roosevelt his (cries of 'treason! treason!'). If this be treason, make the most of it, but as for me, give me the end of this long-winded speech or give me a meal at Memorial."

## Hasty Pudding and Other Spreads Attract Many

THE Hasty Pudding Club held open house at its handsome quarters on Holyoke street, Cambridge, from 12 to 4 o'clock this afternoon. A buffet luncheon was served by Boston caterers in a large tent at the rear of the clubhouse. An orchestra of eight pieces played in the ballroom, which was elaborately decorated with laurel festoons and crimson streamers. The guests included a large number of the faculty of Harvard and their wives, and a representative contingent of Cambridge and Boston society, among whom were President and Mrs. Lowell, and Professor and Mrs. Barrett Wendell.

The reception committee included Gilbert Butler, Francis T. Farquhar, John C. Hanlon, Jr., William F. Howard, Henry F. Howe, Laurence K. Lunt, Robert E. Peabody, Herbert B. Pierce, Francis M. Rackemann, Maurice H. Richardson, Jr., William G. Roelker, Jr., Courtland Van Brunt, Goodwin Warner, Warren F. Whitaker and Frederic Schenck.

Over 800 guests attended the midday luncheon in the ballroom of the Hemenway gymnasium at which the Pi Eta fraternity was the host. A very elaborate collation was served to those present.

## News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

### SOMERVILLE.

Four band concerts will be given by the metropolitan park commission on Broadway park, Somerville, during the summer, and an order turning over the control of the park to the metropolitan park police on the evenings when the concerts will be held was passed at the meeting of the Somerville board of aldermen Thursday evening. The concerts will be held July 8 and 22, and Aug. 5 and 19.

Caleb Rand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Somerville, with ladies, will hold an outing at Lexington park this evening.

Ex-Commissioner of Lights and Wires Melvin F. Underwood will be granted a hearing before the aldermen this evening to present his claim for back wages as a call fireman and to fight his removal from the position.

The board of aldermen Thursday evening passed orders to place arc lights on the public parks on Central hill, Broadway, Joy and Beacon street parks during the summer months, and the West End Railway Company was granted permission to lay temporary tracks on Union street, East Somerville, pending the alterations on the Mystic avenue bridge. Charles T. Fowler was appointed a permanent fireman.

### MELROSE.

The first of the Sunday open air meetings will take place at Pine Banks park next Sunday, when Malden and Melrose will join in the exercises.

Pupils of the ninth grades of the Lincoln, Franklin and Washington schools held their graduation exercises today, Chairman Oscar F. Frost of the school board presenting nearly 200 diplomas.

Directors of the Y. M. C. A. will meet Saturday evening to prepare plans for a new hot water heating system to provide better accommodations for bathers. The complete plans for the summer school will be reported at this time.

Surveyors have been at work laying out the new lines for Green street, which is to be widened and straightened. The work is being done upon authority granted by the Middlesex county commissioners.

### LYNN.

The city council will provide a public band concert on the summit of High Rock next Tuesday evening by Stiles' Fifth Regiment Band.

Home talent will present a minstrel show for the entertainment of Nahant's summer folk on Friday evening, July 7.

The fortieth anniversary of Gen. E. W. Hinks post No. 95 of Saugus was appropriately observed on Thursday evening.

The annual picnic of the First Baptist Sunday School will be held at Lily Pond grove, Saugus, Saturday.

Swampscott will witness an old-fashioned "playout" between rival hand tubs on July 4.

Miss Alice Oliver of Warren, R. I., has been elected a teacher in the Swampscott schools.

### WINTHROP.

The Unitarian church will hold its annual picnic at Salem Willows June 29.

Bids for the construction of sewers and drains voted at the last town meeting are to be opened by the selectmen at the town hall on Tuesday evening.

The work will be let by contract, and the plans and specifications are at the office of Whitman & Howard, 220 Devonshire street, Boston.

The Winthrop Yacht Club will hold a motor boat race tomorrow afternoon.

The Winthrop Tennis Club will hold a tournament for singles tomorrow afternoon for club members at the grounds on Bellevue avenue.

### NEWTON.

The senior class of the Newton High School will hold a party at the home of Miss Clara Webster on Waltham street, West Newton, tomorrow evening.

Congressman John W. Weeks, who has been stopping at the Brae-Burn Country Club since returning from Washington, will accompany Mrs. Weeks and their daughters to New York this week, whence they will sail for Europe. Congressman Weeks proposes to meet them abroad if Congress adjourns in time.

The high school graduation exercises will be held tomorrow afternoon.

### TAUNTON.

Two large additions will be built to the White-Warner shoe foundry of this city. Several hundred hands will be employed to accommodate the increasing business.

The Taunton police department will have a baseball team and games will be played in Fall River, Worcester and Providence.

Plans are being made to hold a muster in this city during the firemen's carnival week, July 19-24.

### HYDE PARK.

Graduation exercises of the grammar schools will be held today and this evening as follows:

Grew School, in the school hall; Greenwood School, in the school hall; Fairmount, in the school hall; Damon, in Blue Hill Chapel.

The Current Events Club prize for the best high school senior essay on civil service reform was awarded to Miss Patience Gowan.

### CHELSEA.

The board of control has voted to grant licenses for the sale of fruit, ice cream, confectionery and soda on Sundays.

The Shurtleff Grammar School will hold its graduation exercises this evening in high school hall.

### BROCKTON.

The Y. M. C. A. will open a summer night school July 7 for instruction in the grammar school branches.

The ice companies have been letting patrons buy tickets, paying for ice in advance, or put the money in a slot machine attached to the ice wagons. The prepayment and slot machine plans have been given up and the price raised five cents on 100 pounds, making the present price 50 cents a hundred pounds.

Frederick G. Elton has been elected president of the Brockton Lens and Brush Club.

Campello lodge, D. of H., has made arrangements for a joint picnic with Priscilla lodge of Plymouth at Mayflower grove July 17.

The class of 1909 was graduated from the high school Thursday and was the largest class ever graduated from that school. There were 171 members presented with diplomas by Mayor John S. Kent.

### EVERETT.

Tomorrow evening State Treasurer Stevens will give an address before the Men's Club of the First Congregational Church.

The Ladies' Union of the Courtland Street Church completes its year's work next Thursday when it meets with Miss Mary E. Baxter as lecturer in the church parlors.

A beautiful portrait of Mrs. Abbie T. Usher has been presented. Tent 34, Daughters of Veterans, by Mrs. Usher's husband, the tent having been named for Mrs. Usher.

At the annual meeting of the Everett Y. M. C. A., S. T. LeBaron tendered his resignation as treasurer and director of the association. Franklin Pierce was elected to the vacancy. Harold Peabody was reelected secretary and Harry Briggs a director for one year. The remainder of the former board of directors were re-elected.

## POSITIONS OPEN IN CIVIL SERVICE

The United States civil service commission through its New England secretary, Edward S. Stebbins, who is located in Boston, announces today a number of government positions for which examinations will be held at the Boston Federal Building on various dates next month.

On July 8 and 9 there will be an examination for aid or deck officer in the coast and geodetic survey at \$75 per month, entrance salary. There will be an examination for engineer in wood preservation forest service, July 21 and 22, the entrance salary being \$1000 per annum.

An examination to secure eligibles for the position of designer of bridges and buildings of steel and reinforced concrete in the Philippine service, at an entrance salary of from \$1800 to \$2000 per annum, will be held on July 21.

An editor in the bureau of education, department of the interior, is wanted at a salary of \$2000 to enter. The test for this position will be held on July 14.

## HELP IS REDUCED AT THE NAVY YARD

Two hundred men were discharged at the Charlestown navy yard on Thursday, making an aggregate of over 700 men who have been let go within the past two weeks.

The reason given is that the money available would not permit of their being kept. New appropriations will be available, however, after July 1 and the men expect that sufficient repair work will be given to the Charlestown yard to demand their return. Over 2000 men have been retained.

## BOSTON BANKING COMPANY FAVORED

The continuation of business by the Boston Banking Company is declared not hazardous to the public by James D. Colt, who was appointed master by the superior court to investigate its affairs. He says the bank examiner cut off securities which have actual value. Upon this report, the court on Thursday modified the injunction against the company sufficiently to enable the company to pay certain salaries and to foreclose mortgages and bring suits upon them.

## BOSTON HARBOR TRIP DISCUSSED

"Car Six, Inc., Ltd.," which consists of the members of the Chamber of Commerce who occupied the car of that number on the special train which made the tour of New England last month, met at luncheon today at the Boston City Club.

The meeting was called for considering the harbor excursion of the Chamber of Commerce next Thursday, July 1.

## CAMBRIDGE HONORS AMERICANS.

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Degrees were conferred Thursday upon the delegates to the centenary celebration of Charles Darwin at Cambridge University. Those announced included Jacques Loeb, University of California; Edmund Beecher Wilson, Columbia University; and Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

## EMERSON'S GRANDSON DIES.

William F. Emerson of Concord, Mass., son of Edward Wallace Emerson and a grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson, passed away in Chicago Thursday. Mr. Emerson was graduated from Harvard in 1906 and was the Chicago representative of the firm of Stone & Webster of this city.

## CORPORATION DUTY EVADERS FACE FINE AND IMPRISONMENT

WASHINGTON—Penalties in Taft's corporation tax law amendment, which now is practically assured of being passed in the Senate, are, it is learned today, fines from \$1000 to \$10,000, or one year imprisonment, against agents of corporations who may be offenders by delaying returns or failing to make them at all, or by making fraudulent returns. Against the guilty corporations, furthermore, there will be an additional tax levy amounting to 100 per cent of the original tax.

There appears to be no question that the law will be readily enacted by both houses of Congress; 82 Republican votes are claimed for it in the Senate. It is the general expectation that the amendment will be debated at considerable length in the Senate, two weeks being allowed at least. This would tend to postpone the adjournment of Congress to Aug. 1 at the earliest.

Senator Crane completed a careful count on the excise tax on Thursday, and, finding that 50 Republican senators were sure to vote for the Taft amendment and that two more probably would, he closed up his committee room and went out to the ball game.

This information was very satisfying to the Senate leaders, as it appears to demonstrate that the excise law is no longer in any danger of defeat. Forty-seven votes would be enough for a majority.

## CAMBRIDGE GIVES TRACK PRIVILEGES

The Boston Elevated railway has received the right to locate temporary tracks on many Cambridge streets, during the construction of the subway extension in Cambridge, from the committee on highways of the Cambridge board of aldermen.

The committee decided in favor of the following locations:

Streets where there are no tracks—Cambridge street, from Massachusetts avenue to Kirkland street; Kirkland street, from Garden street to Peabody street; Boylston street from Harvard square to Eliot street; Dunster street, from Massachusetts avenue to Mt. Auburn street; Mt. Auburn street, from Eliot square to Putnam square; Austin street, from Prospect street to Columbia street; Columbia street, from Lafayette street, from Broadway to Massachusetts avenue, all double tracks, and Trowbridge street from Broadway to Massachusetts avenue; Ellery street, from Broadway to Massachusetts avenue; Green street, from Pearl street to Sidney street; Sidney street, from Green street to Massachusetts avenue, all single tracks.

Streets already occupied—Peabody street, and Massachusetts avenue from Kirkland street to Harvard square, Main street, from First street to Broadway; Brattle street, Brattle square and Eliot square, from Harvard square to Mt. Auburn street, Pearl street, extension of double tracks between Massachusetts avenue and Green street; Massachusetts avenue from Brookline street to eastern end of Lafayette square, Massachusetts avenue, Prospect street to Bigelow street, all double tracks. There are also requests for many curves necessary to connect these tracks.

## COURTS OF MAINE ENJOIN ICE DEAL

The Maine courts have enjoined the president and certain directors of the Boston Ice Company from voting on 500 shares of the preferred stock of the Independent Ice Company, which were acquired in 1902. The court also orders that the stock be delivered to the treasury of the Independent Company to be canceled or reissued.

The suit will, if sustained, vest the company in the hands of Messrs. Ferris and Corey, formerly president and treasurer, who will likely conduct the business as an independent concern.

## SALEM FACTORIES ARE RESTRAINED

The Armstrong Leather Company, the American Glue Company, the United States Canned Pigskin Company, James F. Ingraham, Jr., Peter Sims & Sons, and the Thayer Foss Company are permanently restrained by injunction issued this afternoon by Judge Morton of the supreme court, on a bill brought by the city of Salem, from discharging certain substances from their manufacturing into the North river and its tributaries.

The meeting was called for considering the harbor excursion of the Chamber of Commerce next Thursday, July 1.

## VENEZUELAN MAY THWART U. S. PROTOCOL NEGOTIATIONS

CARACAS—Belief is expressed in diplomatic circles today that the Venezuelan Congress, which is becoming more assertive every day, will defeat the protocol negotiated by Special Commissioner Buchanan for the settlement of the American claims against Venezuela.

That the protocol has not been attacked before this is doubtless due to the fact that the government wants to affect a settlement with the Orinoco corporation before calling up the protocol for the necessary ratification. The government wishes to go before Congress with the Orinoco question, involving rights of exploitation over a large territory in the Orinoco valley, actually settled so that little ground can exist for Congress to withhold its assent.

Strong objections from influential quarters are being urged against the proposal to enter into a contract with the American corporation, granting a renewal of these rights, and the contract, which a short time ago seemed all but signed, is now doubtful of execution.

Should this not be done the claim of the Orinoco company must go to The Hague tribunal for settlement. Such an outcome would be far from agreeable to the Venezuelan government.

It is thought, too, that the court would find that the original Fitzgerald concession, under which the company claims its title, is still in effect, which the court is authorized to do under the protocol.

## WORLD PROSPERITY CERTAIN IS OPINION OF J. OGDEN ARMOUR

NEW YORK—World prosperity is predicted by J. Ogden Armour, who has just returned from an extended trip abroad. He says:

"My observation of business and financial conditions abroad leads me to believe that the leading European countries are situated much as we are in this country, that is to say, on the threshold of a prosperity boom, such as has seldom, if ever, been experienced before. These indications are by no means as marked abroad as at home, but still they exist to a perceptible degree."

"In England, France and Germany particularly, business is improving, with steady, if slow, indications of permanency. The great ones in the financial and commercial worlds are nearly all hopeful and optimistic. The budget in England will be settled on an equitable basis, just as the tariff in this country will be settled. Neither settlement will be satisfactory to every one, but the men at the head of affairs in both countries are wise and just, and whatever the settlements may be, each will be for the greatest good in accordance with the requirements and conditions of the country."

"The settlement of the tariff on hides does not interest or concern me much. We are not in the hide business; ours is the meat packing business. Hides are merely a by-product. There is no basis for the report that the packers will engage extensively in South American cattle and packing business, in order to control the output of hides if the duty on hides is removed, so far as we are concerned. It we go into packing business in South America more extensively, it will not be for the purpose of 'controlling' anything, but simply as an extension of the packing business for legitimate profit."

"The rumor that if the duty is removed from hides the packers will engage largely in shoe manufacturing in the East is perfect nonsense."

## BUELOW TO ALLOW DEBATE TO GO ON

BERLIN—Under what is believed to be pressure from the Kaiser, Chancellor von Buelow decided today not to resign as a result of the defeat in the Reichstag Thursday of the government's bill providing for the extension of succession duties to affect widows and children. He will postpone the solution of the crisis by allowing the debate on the other financial bills to proceed.

The Liberal and Radical press is clamoring for the dissolution of the Reichstag, while the Conservative press is demanding Buelow's resignation. One reason commonly assigned today for Buelow's refusal to resign is that the Emperor dislikes for a vote of the Reichstag to bring about the resignation of his chancellor. The appointment of the chancellor is an imperial prerogative, irrespective of the Reichstag. The immediate submission, therefore, would be considered as a breach of tradition, especially as the vote was close, 195 to 187.

## REPORT ON CITY'S LIGHT CONTRACT

The lighting contract now contemplated by the city government cannot be legally entered into unless it is authorized by the board of aldermen, according to the preliminary report of the special investigating committee of the common council, made public late Thursday afternoon.

Consequently, it is reasonable to infer that if the committee finds the procedure to be used in the consummation of the proposed contract for the lighting of side streets is illegal, it will assert also in its final report that the long-term contract made several weeks ago by Mayor Hibbard for the lighting of the principal thoroughfares is illegal.

The committee bases its finding upon acts of the Legislature of 1773, 1790, 1825, and 1885, city ordinances, court decisions and the opinions of past corporation counsel. It reports:

"1. The superintendent of streets cannot make such a contract as is proposed for street lighting without being duly authorized so to do by the board of aldermen."

"2. In the event of his receiving such authorization he cannot make the contract for a period longer than the appropriation for the fiscal year for street lighting will allow."

The committee is composed of Courtenay Harding, McCabe, Goodwin, Balantyne and Moore.

## FORESEES CHEAP USE OF WIRELESS

LONDON—Guglielmo Marconi today told a committee of the Imperial Press Conference that within a few months wireless telegraphy would be developed to the point where it would be possible to transmit messages a distance of 6000 miles at no more than 5 cents a word. Transatlantic messages, he said, would be possible in a short time at this rate.

## SEVENTY-FIVE EXTRA CLERKS ON NEW ENGLAND MAIL TRAINS

Superintendent Ryan of the New England Division of United States Service Takes Steps to Handle Inflated Volume of Annual Summer Correspondence.

Owing to the great rush in the summer months Superintendent Edward J. Ryan of the New England division of the United States railway mail service has been obliged to put 75 extra railway mail clerks to work. There are already 1100 mail clerks working on trains in the New England division, but even this large force could not handle satisfactorily the large volume of vacation mail.

Superintendent Ryan has completed his summer schedule of mail trains and has caused many changes to be made in the south and north shore divisions and collections on the trains, which will greatly benefit the summer colonists of both sections.

Most of the new clerks put to work have been detailed to the mountain and seashore trains, while the trains running to popular country vacation resorts will get their usual quota.

One of the first duties of Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield this morning was to swear in 37 young men as substitute postal clerks. The fortunate men ranked highest on the eligible civil service list. They will fill in the places of the substitutes clerks who have been advanced to permanent places in the Boston postal district.

Many of the men were put to work at once to fill in the vacancies caused by the regular men taking vacations. The large volume of seashore and country mail is also responsible for additions by the postmaster to his already large force of postal clerks.

The list of substitutes appointed follows: John H. Galway, Joseph W. Walsh, Joseph M. Francis, William D. Nagle, Thomas J. Garvin, Harold A. Bates, John X. Devine, Joseph H. O'Leary, Thomas J. Murphy, Thomas S. Rich, Edward A. Williams, Victor A. King, Edward A. Murphy, Edward J. Ryan, John A. Sullivan, Thomas J. Fenton, Edmund Dunlea, Daniel C. Maguire, John J. Corliss, Paul J. Weber, James J. Gorman, Thomas F. Cloncy, Jr., Edward J. Voke, John T. Clucas, Norman L. Hartwell, George L. O'Hara, George Mills, John J. Harris, Thomas S. Kelly, Charles W. Lundberg, Ralf C. Chabourne, Charles E. Crowley, Frank M. Downes, John F. Patrick, Joseph A. O'Connell, John H. Allen, Jr., Edward J. Donahue, Jr., and Charles A. McCarron.

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## STATE FORESTER WRITES OF FIRES

State Forester F. W. Rane has issued a pamphlet entitled "We Must Stop Forest Fires in Massachusetts." It is an illustrated booklet of 43 pages, in which are given the ideas of the fire wardens of various places in the state and their methods for fighting such fires.

There are 342 towns and cities in the state which have forest wardens, out of which number 234 or 68 per cent reported 13 or 9 fires; 15 or 5 per cent reported no fires; 93 or 27 per cent sent in no reports.

The number of acres reported burned over was 40,327, or one acre in every 62 of woodland was burned, or, taking the entire land area of the state, it was one acre in each 123. In the United States national forests only one acre in each 10,000 is burned annually, while in Germany the showing is one acre in each 15,000 per year.

The total damage from forest fires in this state last year was \$250,144. The average damage per acre was \$6.20. Owing to the fact that a number of wardens failed to make reports the state forester says that there should be added to the total damage about \$50,000, bringing the real total up to \$300,000 for the year.

He says the railroads were, as usual, responsible for about 40 per cent of the forest fires; unknown causes caused 25 per cent of the fires; smokers caused about 8 per cent, and 7 per cent were caused by burning brush. Incendiary fires and those set by boys make a total of about 11 per cent. Only 3 per cent of the fires set by lightning were unpreventable.

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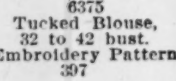


## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

### A TUCKED BLOUSE.

The simple blouse that is embroidered makes one of the daintiest that the wardrobe can contain. This one is especially adapted to such treatment and can be utilized both for the separate waist and for the entire gown. Cotton marquisette makes the waist illustrated, but all lingerie materials are appropriate and the list includes thin silks and wools as well as muslins. The waist might be trimmed with bands of insertion arranged between the groups. Embroidery Pattern 337.



Tucked Blouse, 32 to 42 bust. Embroidery Pattern 337.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yards 21 or 24, 2 1/2 yards 32 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern (337) may be had in sizes from 32 to 42 inches, bust measure, at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 West 27th street, New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### ROUND YOKE NEGLIGEE.

The negligee that is made with a half-neck and with short sleeves is a most satisfactory one for midsummer wear, and this model allows a choice of such treatment or of the high neck and long plain sleeves shown in the back view.



6365 Round Yoke Negligee, 34 to 42 bust. Embroidery Pattern 425.

White lawn, with yoke and sleeves embroidered, are illustrated, but many materials are appropriate, the flowered lawns, batistes and organdies, as well as the plain ones, indeed, almost every simple seasonable material. It makes too elaborate a finish the yoke and sleeves could be edged with banding or trimmed in any manner preferred.

Material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 24, 3 1/2 yards 32 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern (6365) may be had in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; the embroidery pattern in one size only. Address as under No. 6375.

### SOME GOOD RECIPES.

#### STRAWBERRY DUMPLINGS.

Two cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of sugar, one heaping tablespoon of lard, one cup of sweet milk, one quart of hulled strawberries sliced, two tablespoons of soft butter, one cup of water, one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, one teaspoon of cornstarch and half a lemon sliced.

Make a soft dough of flour, baking powder, salt, sugar, lard and milk. Roll it out into a square sheet half an inch thick. Spread it with the soft butter, sprinkle with half cup of sugar and cover with the prepared berries. Begin at the nearest edge and roll up just as you would a jelly roll. With a sharp knife cut into 10 equal pieces. Place those pieces end upward in a rather deep baking dish and pour over them a sauce made by boiling the sugar, water, corn starch, butter and lemon together for 10 minutes. Place in a brisk oven and bake until the dough part is done, about 25 minutes. Serve with plain cream or sauce.—National Food Magazine.

#### RHUBARB CHARLOTTE.

Cut the rhubarb into bits an inch long. Butter a baking-dish, put in a thick layer of grated bread crumbs, then a layer of rhubarb covered with sugar and bits of butter, then more crumbs, and so on until the dish is full, having the top layer of well-buttered crumbs. Use plenty of sugar and bake slowly for an hour or more until the rhubarb is thoroughly cooked. Turn out onto a round dish and serve warm with fairy butter or a thin boiled custard sauce.

#### IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

Among the bargains offered by the Crawford-Plummer Company of 531 Washington street is a very full assortment of women's and misses' tailored suits, and every garment of these is strictly a this year's model. Suits that were \$25 and \$22.50 are being offered for \$12.75, and all the other attractions of this tempting sale are at similarly reduced prices.

The Jordan Marsh Company is showing its customers a very choice line of sterling silver in exclusive designs and at reasonable prices. In this department there is to be found a multitude of handsome bread trays, water jugs, candlesticks and fruit bowls. Some beautiful pieces in sterling silver deposit on glass, including vases and sherbet sets, are also displayed in this department. In selecting a wedding gift the shopper will be interested to inspect these rich articles.

Much is being said in the way of commendation of the Cohas spring water and if the housekeeper wants to supply her table with an absolutely pure, clear and sparkling water she will find in this water all these qualities. One may procure this water put up in all sizes from "splitters" to the carboy, cabonated or still. The telephone number of the headquarters for this Granite state water is Main 2347-1.

Fifteen dollars is the exceptionally low price at which the Houghton & Dutton Company is offering for one week only

## Grass Mount, Historic Mansion in Burlington, Vt. To Be Used for Foreign Guests at Tercentenary

It Was Built a Century Ago and Formerly Owned by a Three-Time Governor—It Once Sheltered Lafayette.

### UNIVERSITY HOUSE

BURLINGTON, Vt.—"Grass Mount," the stately Governor Van Ness mansion which was the scene of a brilliant reception to General Lafayette when he visited this city, and which is now used as a girls' dormitory by the University of Vermont, has been engaged by the Vermont Champlain tercentenary commission for the entertainment of the foreign guests of the United States government during their stay in this city for the Champlain celebration the first week in July. Among these guests will be the ambassadors of Great Britain and France and the representatives of the Dominion of Canada. Grass Mount will be in charge of federal officers, who will have full care of the party.

This structure, one of the most imposing in a city of many fine buildings, stands at the corner of Main and Summit streets, at the head of Williams street, one of Burlington's noted shade thoroughfares. The building, nestled back in a grove of trees, which have more than once played the forest of Arden for university Rosalinds, is distinctly colonial, having a broad pillared entrance and veranda, arches inlaid in pink brick above the windows, a large chimney and cupola, surrounded at the flat roof's edge by a white railing.

Grass Mount, built in 1824 by Thaddeus Tuttle, was sold in 1824 to Gov. C. P. Van Ness, who was United States district attorney under President Madison, collector of customs at Burlington, one of the commissioners to settle our national boundaries under the treaty of Ghent, a member of the state Legislature, chief justice of the state, three



GRASS MOUNT, BURLINGTON, VT.

times Governor, minister to Spain and collector for the port of New York.

During his occupancy Grass Mount received its chief honor. Lafayette entered Vermont June 28, 1825, four days after Daniel Webster's address to him at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. This friend in need in the "times that tried men's souls," with his son, George Washington Lafayette, was welcomed at Windsor, passed through Woodstock, Royalton, East Randolph and was greeted at the Capital, Montpelier, by Chief Justice Elijah J. Phelps. Arriving in Burlington the next day, a reception was held, at which were present about a hundred revolutionary soldiers, many of whom had served with General Lafayette. One of them, a Sergeant Day, wore the sword Lafayette had given him nearly a half-century before.

After dinner the Rev. Willard Preston, president-elect of the university, received the distinguished guest at College Hill, where the general laid the cornerstone of the main college building, now known as the "mill."

The Grass Mount reception was held that evening. There is a room in the house sometimes spoken of as the room where he slept. The truth is that he did not spend the night in Burlington. The room in question is at the northwestern corner of the second story, the windows of which may be seen in the accompanying picture just over the left end of the long veranda. The room was used by Lafayette during the reception. At 11 o'clock the party embarked for Whitehall, N. Y.

During Van Ness' absence in Spain the house was occupied by Heman Allen, a nephew of Ethan and Ira Allen. In 1845 Governor Van Ness deeded the property to Henry Leavenworth, a prominent lawyer. At this time the property extended south beyond the land on which now stands the Cannon mansion. The new owner built cottages and opened up new streets. Later, Captain Marvin, retired, bought the house and sold it to Lawrence Barnes, a wealthy lumber dealer, who added the conservatory seen in the picture. Edward Wells was the last private owner. The university acquired the property in 1895.

## TRIM SQUADRON REACHES SOUTH

Gasoline Launch and Two Tugboats Piloted From the Great Lakes to the United States Naval Stations.

After a most eventful voyage, which covered a period of several weeks, Capt. J. C. Hitchcock brought his little fleet to port recently, says the New Orleans Picayune. Captain Hitchcock's flagship is the trim gasoline launch, the Lieut. W. C. Neary, and the other two vessels of the fleet are the tugboats, the Lieut. Edgar F. Koehle and the Lieut. W. H. Smith.

The boats are destined for use at various southern army posts—the Koehle goes to Fort Smith, at Mobile; the Neary to Fort Barrancas at Pensacola, and the Smith to Fort Fremont at Port Royal, S. C. The boats are new, and while the Neary was built at Fort Clinton, O., on Lake Erie, the other two were built at Muskegon, Mich., on Lake Michigan.

The Neary is 60 feet long, with 13-foot beam, and the two steam tugs are 65 feet long, with 13-foot beam. The boats are to be used at the army posts for transports, carrying targets, messages, etc. Captain Miller and Captain McCullough, in command of the steamers, are old river pilots, well known on the Mississippi.

## ALLEGES ERRORS IN FEDERAL MAP

The general land office at Washington has been notified by a Kansas that it has made errors in one of its latest maps showing the routes of early American explorers. The map, which is a beautiful one, shows Coronado crossing the south Colorado and getting into Nebraska. It shows Zebulon Pike traversing the valley of the Smoky hill on his way to Pike's peak, says the Kansas City Star.

P. R. Mead, an old plainsman of Wichita, Kan., has written to Representative Murdock, pointing out that the map puts Coronado's route 100 miles too far west, and that he did not enter the limits of Nebraska. Pike, Mr. Mead insists, followed the valley of the Arkansas river west. The letter has been referred to the secretary of the interior.

## EXPLORATION TRIP FOR GEOLOGY MEN

Prof. U. S. Grant and D. F. Jiggins and F. Jacobson, geology students at Northwestern University, left recently for Seattle to sail for Valdez, Alaska, where they will be met by four other students who left some time ago, says the Chicago Tribune. Under the jurisdiction of the government geologic survey service they will explore the territory adjacent to Prince William sound and Cook inlet and the island of Kodiak, returning in the fall.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Henry Wallace, who was a member of President Roosevelt's farm life commission, has left Des Moines for a trip to Europe. On June 27 Mr. Wallace will be honored with an LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson universities combined.

## WASHINGTON, THE CITY, OWES MUCH TO FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Nearly Thirty-Five Thousand Civil Service Protected Clerks Make Up the Steady, Substantial Population of Municipality, Pay Taxes and Circulate Money.

WASHINGTON—A compilation recently made shows that of the 325,000 inhabitants of this city 34,616 are in the employ of the federal government in the various executive departments, and at the government printing office, and at the capitol. Almost without exception, these employees are protected by the civil service, and may be dismissed only for cause. They form the bone and sinew of the city's population.

In the old days, prior to the coming into favor of civil service, the city's population was shifting and uncertain, and few persons, outside of representatives of the old families, were home owners. Each succeeding national administration had its friends to reward and its enemies to punish, and quadrupled there were thousands of dismissals from the public service without cause. All this tended to the harm of the city and retarded its growth along the best lines.

But now that the civil service has given the city a stable population, the number of home owners has so increased that today it is said Washington is not behind Philadelphia in this respect, and is far ahead of nearly all the other cities of the country.

The 34,616 federal employees in Washington represent a total population of about 175,000, which is a very large percentage when it is remembered that the white population of the city will not aggregate more than about 225,000. Anything, therefore, which tends to improve the condition of the civil service employee here and to make his tenure more certain, tends directly to the improvement of the city, which the civil service reformers years ago were quick to see.

There are approximately 100,000 negroes in Washington, a larger number than is to be found in any other city in the world. They come here from all parts of the South, and after coming, they try to remain. Thousands of them live in abject poverty and amid surroundings that have called for comment from President Roosevelt and many of the leading municipal experts of the country. Washington has a great attrac-

tion for these unfortunate folk, for they know that while here they will not be discriminated against. Congress makes all the laws for the District of Columbia, and there are so many negro voters in the politically debatable states north of the Ohio river, that no political party would ever dare pass laws for this city which would restrict the negro or in any way discriminate against him. The negro walks the streets of this city, therefore, in more freedom and more sure of himself than in any other city below the old Mason and Dixon line.

If the 100,000 negroes are deducted from the total population of the city—325,000—there are left 225,000, which number represents approximately the strength of the white population. Taking from 225,000 the total number of inhabitants independent of the federal clerks, and 50,000 are left. This last number represents what is familiarly styled the "old residents," or more properly, the descendants of the families who have for generations claimed Washington as their permanent home. In this small number are embraced nearly all of the business men of the city, the storekeepers, the bankers, the real estate men, etc.

Of these 50,000 people an overwhelming majority are Democratic in politics, for Washington is essentially a southern city, just as it was during the civil war, when Abraham Lincoln had occasion to complain because of the disloyalty of the city to the Union cause. As a whole, however, the city is probably Republican, for the negroes, if voting, would support that ticket, as would somewhat more than half of the federal employees above referred to.

Uncle Sam pays his clerks in this city an aggregate of \$38,561,000 a year in salaries, and it is this sum, in the main, which supports the shopkeepers of the city. Latterly the city has become a fashionable winter home for some of the wealthy people of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. These spend their money freely and maintain expensive homes for six months of the year, but they are in no sense Washingtonians in spirit or in purpose. They have no interest in the development of the city, or in anything that concerns it. The city is in reality supported and its interests upheld by the army of 34,616 civil service employees, cooperating with the 50,000 original Washingtonians. The \$3,000,000 a month, and more, which is the government pay-roll here, supports the town, for there are no important manufacturing to be found, no large jobbing houses and none of the other industrial and commercial enterprises which form the basis of wealth and prosperity in the other larger cities of the country.

MOVE DRAKE OBSERVATORY.

DES MOINES, Ia.—The observatory of Drake University will be moved from the college grounds to one of the city parks. Prof. D. W. Morehouse, who discovered the Morehouse comet last year, is in charge of the observatory.

Established 1866

## Dr. Lyon's PERFECT TOOTH POWDER

The essence of cleanliness and its wholesome purity have made it the world's favorite dentifrice for three generations

Established 1866

## An Old Friend of the Family

Established 1866

## HOTELS

### MARTHA'S VINEYARD ISLAND

OAK BLUFFS, MASS. Light on the water. The New Wesley. Sing. hand concert. commence July 3. Excellent table. HERTZ Orchestra. 120 ft. elevation, accommodations for permanent guests; steam heat; bracing air; beautiful drives; write for leaflet; four trains daily from Boston.

### Fitzwilliam Tavern

FITZWILLIAM, N. H. Near Mt. Monadnock, 120 ft. elevation, accommodations for permanent guests; steam heat; bracing air; beautiful drives; write for leaflet; four trains daily from Boston.

### SCHOOLS

#### Miss Chamberlayne's

Home and Day School for Girls. The Fenway, Number 28, Boston, Mass. College Preparatory, General Courses. Girls admitted to the day school at 13 years of age. Catherine J. Chamberlayne, Principal.

### SUMMER SCHOOL

THE SUMMER SESSION OF COMER'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL will open on Monday, June 28; individual instruction in bookkeeping, shorthand and all business studies, including courses for public school and college graduates. Call, write or phone (Ex. 760) for particulars. 630 Washington st., cor. Essex st.

### SUMMER CAMPS

CAMP ANDROSOGGIN, for boys. Lake Cohasset, Maine; all sports; boating, swimming, tuition; send for booklet. A. W. MARRIOTT, 4130 Fenway, Boston, Philadelphia.

### Maine Shore Camp

Island camp; rent till Aug. 1; furnished for four; two rooms; fireplace; hot water; everything complete. Address today, V-161, Monitor Office.

### DIAMONDS

AND PRECIOUS STONES: very large stock; reliable goods; prices right. SMITH PATTERSON CO., Wholesale and Retail, 62 Summer St., Boston.



## PLAN TWO CHEERED AT BANQUET GIVEN OLD FINANCE BOARD

Former Mayor Matthews  
Declares That the Grosser  
Forms of Graft Have Been  
Eliminated in Boston.

### MERCHANTS ATTEND

Plan 2 on the city charter referendum was advocated by former Mayor Nathan Matthews at the dinner to the Boston finance commission given under the auspices of the "committee of 100" at the American House on Thursday evening. There were about 250 of the most representative men of the city present and they loudly applauded the speakers who urged that energetic work be done for the adoption of the second plan.

Chairman John A. Sullivan of the new commission was also enthusiastically cheered.

The other speakers introduced by Toastmaster George W. Anderson included Senator Crosby, chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs, which reported the charter; Speaker Walker, Mayor Hibbard, Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the "committee of 100"; President Storow of the Chamber of Commerce, Charles S. Hamlin, President Minot of the Good Government Association and George A. O. Ernst.

All the members of the old finance commission were present, including Chairman Matthews, J. A. Sullivan, J. F. Moors, R. G. Morris, G. A. O. Ernst, John F. Kennedy, George U. Crocker and Samuel Carr, two of whom, Sullivan and Moors, are members of the new commission. G. B. Lehy and F. N. Balch of the new commission were present.

Ex-Mayor Matthews said in part: "Reference has been made to the good accomplished by the commission in the exposure of graft. This part was not regarded as an agreeable task. Its real work was the investigation of the conditions, facts, causes and methods which have made the city government of Boston the most expensive in the world and one of the least efficient."

"The annual cost of the government in this city in recent years has been from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 annually. By efficient city government throughout this period, either the debt would have been \$500,000 less than it is now and the tax rate would not be greater than it was prior to 1896, or we should have something of permanent and general value to represent the money spent."

"The elimination of graft in its grosser forms was a relatively easy task; it can be done by the mayor over night; and it has been done, I think, by the present mayor. But most of the departments are still being operated upon a partly political basis; the tax levy this year will probably be the largest in the history of the city; the aggregate waste due to unnecessary appropriations, swollen salaries and inflated pay-rolls is still very large."

"In securing the much needed new charter the city of Boston owes a great debt to the Republican party. It did its full duty as a responsible political party. So far as the so-called new charter goes, it abolishes the antiquated two-chamber city council and the whole army of political retainers in its employ. It establishes new checks upon appropriations and loans."

"It abolishes the system of political contracts. It prevents the mayor from placing the executive work of the city and the expenditure of \$25,000,000 yearly in the hands of personal and political friends. It ought gradually to place the executive work of the city in the hands of trained experts. And it insures constant publicity."

"The work of reform, however, must not stop here; and it need not. It may and will be carried to its logical conclusion if the people vote at the state election for what is called in the act plan No. 2, which by the abolition of party designations from the ballot in municipal elections will secure an approximation of real non-partisan government."

Dr. Morton Prince said in part: "When we entered upon this campaign, we were told on all sides that it would be impossible to get the finance commission's charter through the Legislature. It is instructive to note what a complete change of opinion toward the end took place."

"If this charter is carried in its entirety I believe that the effect of the charter will be more than local, that its influence will be widespread and that it will be the beginning of the solution of the problem of good municipal government in this country."

## WATERTOWN VOTE ON CASH DEBATED

Advocates of improvements for the old Watertown High School who failed to get an appropriation at the town meeting Thursday night today are planning to push the case further.

The school committee asked for \$5000, but the meeting finally appropriated \$2000 for the Parker school.

An appropriation was made of \$10,000 for lowering the sewer under the Charles river.

The report of the finance commission, which has been investigating the books of Treasurer Stone and Collector Raymond, was read, and stated that both sets of books were in a mixed condition, due to carelessness.

The matter was turned over to the board of selectmen for action. Mr. Stone's resignation was received two days ago.

## Architects' Contest Opens for \$2,500,000 Memorial in Honor of Robert Fulton

NEW YORK—William H. Fletcher, secretary of the Robert Fulton Monument Association, announces that the committee on design have completed their specifications to be sent out to the competitors among the architects of the United States for the purpose of securing designs for the memorial to the memory of Robert Fulton, to cost \$2,500,000, and to be erected on Riverside Park, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, in the city of New York.

All architects of experience and good standing applying to the association for forms on which to make application for the competition will have their names enrolled and entered as competitors.

## B. & M. MERGER SUIT ORDERED DISMISSED BY MR. WICKERSHAM

WASHINGTON—The attorney-general has directed the dismissal of the government's suit against the New Haven and the Boston & Maine railroads, and others, for violating the anti-trust law, issuing a statement, in which he says:

The attorney-general received Thursday a certified copy of the act passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and approved last Friday by the Governor of that state, creating the Boston Railroad Holding Company. This act authorizes the new corporation created under it to acquire and hold all or any part of the stock and bonds of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company; and further authorizes any railroad corporation theretofore incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to acquire and hold the stock and bonds of the Boston Holding Company.

In view of the fact that the suit of the United States now pending against the New Haven and Boston & Maine Railroad companies, for a violation of the anti-trust act, rests almost entirely upon a claim that these companies had already consolidated by means of stock ownership, and since the community is not directly affected by the state of Massachusetts, whose laws now expressly authorize such consolidation, the attorney-general has determined to dismiss the government's action.

In that action the further complaint was made that the New Haven road had acquired a number of trolley lines in Massachusetts and adjoining states, and that this was a combination in restraint of interstate commerce. Since the government's suit was determined upon, however, the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, in a case involving the right of the New Haven road to acquire trolley properties in Massachusetts, has decided that the railroad company has no such power, and that company has been parting with such trolley properties. Upon this question the attorney-general is convinced that whatever may have been the merit of the claim when the suit was begun, there is not now in this case any such element of competition in interstate commerce by reason of such ownership of trolley lines as would justify a further prosecution of the action.

NEW HAVEN—President Mellen of the New Haven road said in part: "It would seem as if there were no legal obstacles remaining to prevent the merger of the two companies. Mr. Billard, however, has control of the Boston & Maine stock and the only possible obstacle is whether he will be willing to relinquish that control."

URGES A GERMAN-BRITISH MERGER

BERLIN—England, as ruler of the seas of the world, and Germany, as the dominant power in Europe, is the plan proposed today by Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft.

The time has come, he writes, for an Anglo-German pact whereby Germany will permit England to seize the Congo Free State and any other distant territories she desires and will recognize England's mastery of the seas throughout the world. In return for this, England is to recognize Germany's predominance in Europe and her needs for territorial expansion, permitting her to absorb any other European country she may desire to and to extend her frontiers in any direction she chooses.

Unless some such agreement is reached, Harden says, war is the only alternative.

BIG PARADE ENDS  
MEET OF TURNERS

CINCINNATI—A parade of more than 40,000 turners, soldiers, school children, civic societies and secret organizations brought to a spectacular climax the thirtieth annual meeting of the North American Gymnastic Union or Turnbund. The parade is said to have been the largest in Turnfest annals. It took four hours to pass a given point. Former Mayor Julius Fleischmann acted as grand marshal.

There were seven divisions. One was composed of more than 10,000 school children from the city schools, and they presented a brilliant picture garbed in Japanese, Dutch, Spanish, Mexican and Indian costumes.

## Albion, R. I., Beautified and Made Ideal Mill Town By Aid of Valley Falls Manufacturing Company

Water and Sewer Systems  
Put in, Comfortable Houses  
Built, Trees Set Out and  
Streets Cleaned.

### RENTS KEPT DOWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Valley Falls Company, owner of the only manufacturing plant in the town of Albion, and owner of the greater portion of the town besides, has within the past few weeks inaugurated a scheme of beautifying the town. The first step was to remodel the homes of the mill employees so that they have many conveniences not found generally outside of a city.

Within a year the company has doubled its size, and with over 600 hands working in the mill, has also increased its activities to provide for the social enjoyment of the citizens. The company gave a large tract of land for a schoolhouse and also money for the enterprise. Now the town has a model small-sized school.

The great part of the work is done under the direction of former State Senator William H. Erskine, superintendent of the mills.

An excellent water system for the town was developed through efforts of the company. A complete sewer system was also established by the company, and now every house is connected with the mains.

A few weeks ago the company started a crusade for clean streets and yards. Believing that the best way was to set the example, the company put a force of men at work cleaning up the streets and



TYPE OF MILL COTTAGE IN ALBION, R. I.

Built for its employees by the Valley Falls Company, which owns a large plant there and most of the residences, and is doing much to beautify the town.

yards of all the company's property. The company bought several thousand small pine trees, and had State Forester Jesse B. Mowry set them out in an old meadow. When they grow there will be a splendid grove for the residents to enjoy. Another meadow will be planted with maples and the trees have already been ordered.

The sidewalks in many parts of the town have been curbed by the company, bankings have been graded and sodded, trees have been planted along the streets and hedges have been planted. Plans have been made for six new brick tenement houses, to be fitted with electric lights, baths and all modern conveniences, for the mill employees.

Superintendent Erskine says that nearly \$100,000 will be expended this year in fixing up the town. He is enthusiastic about the work and says that 47,000 more trees will be planted and about 50 acres of land made beautiful thereby. The rents in the town are very cheap, the mill operatives paying but \$1.80 a week. It is no part of the scheme of beautifying the town to have the people pay anything. The mill company undertakes all the expenses.

Even in the new houses the rents will be as low as now charged for the old ones. The town has one church, two general stores and a postoffice. It is as near an ideal mill community as can be found in the state.

## HUMPHREY EXPLAINS TERMS OF HIS BILL ON SHIP SUBSIDIES

Author of Measure Says Provision Permitting Americans  
to Purchase Foreign Vessels Aims to Secure Favor of  
Men Who Opposed Former Legislative Efforts.

WASHINGTON—Representative Humphrey of Washington has offered a bill in the House to encourage the merchant marine. In some respects it is similar to the ocean mail bill which passed the Senate but was defeated in the House last year. Mr. Humphrey's bill amends the present registry law by permitting American registers of any foreign built seagoing steel steamer of 5000 gross tons or over to engage only in the foreign trade or in trade with the Philippines.

"Such a vessel," Mr. Humphrey explained, "is not to receive any mail contracts, nor is it to receive any compensation or other assistance from the government. This is what is known as 'free ships'; that is, to permit American citizens to purchase vessels in any country they may choose and run them under the American flag in the foreign trade. Personally I do not believe that this provision is proposed to give any effect whatever, but it will have the effect of many that this privilege should be extended. It will give those an opportunity who have been urging this to vote the way they have

been talking. Every time that a mail subsidy bill has come before Congress it has been opposed because it contained no free ship clause. By the insertion of this clause it will give an opportunity to ascertain whether those who have been talking for free ships were in earnest or whether they were simply using it as an excuse to defeat legislation.

"The bill reduces tonnage taxes from nearby countries from 3 to 2 cents a ton. This reduction is made to encourage commerce with the West Indies and South America. The measure repeals the reciprocal tonnage tax exemption law.

"My bill," he added, "proposes in the transoceanic trade to increase tonnage taxes from 6 to 12 cents per ton and from 30 to 60 cents per ton maximum per annum. This increase will fall almost entirely upon foreign ships, and it is proposed to tax these foreign ships that are now carrying our trade and have all the advantage of our rivers and harbors and our lighthouse and other coast protections, so that they may help bear the burden of these improvements."

## PROVIDENCE AIMS TO CUT TAXI RATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Taxicab patrons are pleased with the prospect of the passage of an ordinance by the city council, substantially lowering the taxicab rates in the city and providing regulations to prevent overcharging. The rates and regulations to be recommended are similar to those adopted in other cities where the taxicab has been in use longer than in Providence.

The ordinance to be recommended by the committee on ordinances to the city council for passage tonight provides first for changes in the rates.

The new ordinance provides that the rate for the first mile shall be not more than 50 cents, and that all miles additional shall be charged for at the rate of 25 cents a mile.

The rates for the use of the machines by the hour are also to undergo big cuts if the ordinance passes. The rate for the first hour is not to be more than \$3 instead of \$5 as at present. For each hour after that the rate will be \$2.

The exact method of securing the enforcement of the regulations is left in the hands of Charles A. Bennett, superintendent of hacks.

## OPEN WORCESTER MEETINGS TODAY

WORCESTER, Mass.—Today the 10 days' convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance will be opened at the camping grounds on upper Main street; the Rev. William Franklin, superintendent of the society, will preside.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson of New York will be present and deliver an address this afternoon and evening.

The missionary speakers will be Mrs. J. R. Dickinson of Sudan, Africa; Miss Anna Gummeo of Palestine, and Frank Hamill, of South China. Other speakers will be the Rev. T. H. Robertson, the Rev. Kenneth McKenzie, the Rev. F. H. Sent, Miss Alice Chamberlain, E. K. Sellew, the Rev. C. E. Mallory, the Rev. E. R. Caswell and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chamberlain.

## GREAT TIMBER CUT MADE FOR THE U.S. ON INDIAN RESERVE

WASHINGTON—With brush burning just completed on the Bad River Indian reservation in Wisconsin under the supervision of the United States forest service, the largest timber operation in that part of the lake states for a great many years is brought to a close. Following the fires throughout the north woods during the summer of 1908 it was evident that logging operations must be extended over the Bad River reservation on an enormous scale to save the timber which was scorched by these fires.

Accordingly, the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company contracted to log all of the burned timber on the reservation. The normal annual cut of the company on the reservation was about 65,000,000 feet a year, but by the time the reservation has been cruised and contracts let for logging the timber, it was found that the operations would have to be nearly trebled.

The total cut for the winter amounted to approximately 165,000,000 feet, nearly all white pine, for which an average price was received of between \$7 and \$8. After deducting 10 cents per thousand feet for the cost of scaling and supervision, the remaining proceeds are placed to the credit of the Indians on the reservation.

### Washington Briefs

Representative Humphrey of Washington has introduced in the House his new ocean mail subsidy bill.

Herman Hornel, secretary of the Boston Republican city committee, is in Washington on private business.

President Taft will not leave Beverly for Norwich, Conn., until the morning of July 4, arriving there at noon. He will motor from Beverly to Boston.

President Taft will make the opening address at the sixth annual convention of the national rivers and harbors congress, to be held in Washington on Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

The interstate commerce commission is preparing a new form of balance sheet for railroad reports and expects to put it into use in connection with its railroad accounting system.

Permission has been granted by the American government for the entry into New York state, armed and equipped, of the Fifth Royal Highlanders and the governor-general's foot guards of Canada at the coming Champlain celebration.

The House has laid on the table the resolution of Mr. Hull of Tennessee calling on the President for copies of all correspondence by the department of state pertaining to wages or manufactures in foreign countries other than Germany.

## MICHIGAN SENDS FORTH BIG CLASS

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Including 85 post-graduate students, who received master's and doctor's degrees, 901 graduates were given diplomas at the University of Michigan Thursday. The graduating class is the last one to leave the university under the presidency of Dr. James B. Angell.

## Pass Ten Million Dollar Census Appropriation Bill in United States House

WASHINGTON—The census appropriation bill, carrying \$10,000,000, was passed Thursday afternoon by the House, by a vote of 122 to 72, after repeated attempts to amend it had been defeated.

## PAGEANTRY TO TAKE PLACE OF NOISE AT SPRINGFIELD FOURTH

(Continued from Page One.)

field from the Indians, and there will be other similar scenes. These will take place in different parts of the city and will require the presence of many boys and young men, who otherwise would be having individual and noisy celebrations.

A great industrial parade will be another feature, more than 100 manufacturers already having signified that they will be represented by floats. There will be a "parade of the nations," members of every race in the city having promised to take part in their national costumes. A great chorus of about 800 children will sing patriotic airs in Court square. There will be a balloon ascension, and in the afternoon a mammoth picnic at Forest Park, where a prominent speaker will address the crowd, after which the athletic sports will take place.

In the evening there will be fireworks, paid for by the city—not the noisy kind, but beautiful in effect. The fireworks will be shown in systematic order at different centers, and at each celebration there will be a band concert. There will be band concerts in the morning, before the parades and pageants, after which the bands will go to their respective stations in the parades. Residential streets will be lined with Japanese lanterns, and prizes are offered for the best decorated homes.

This is the fourth year of Springfield's genuine "cooperative, dignified Fourth." All the details are arranged by committees of the Independence Day Association and every citizen is counted as a member of this association. There are no dues. Everybody contributes to the general fund, and the result is extremely pleasing. So well known has the "Springfield plan" of celebrating the Fourth become that the recent playground congress in Pittsburgh, Pa., voted to imitate it. Thousands of visitors come to the city every year to witness the celebration, and many cities are copying the plan.

Cleveland, O., has gone a step farther than Springfield in suppressing noise on the Fourth by ordering that no noisy fireworks shall be used, but Springfield has restrictions that are strictly enforced, providing that no fire-crackers, torpedoes or other loud explosives shall be used except between 4 and 10 a. m. and between 6 and 7:30 p. m. Display fireworks may be used in the evening from 7:30 to 10 o'clock, but there can be no celebrating within 500 yards of any part of the Independence Day Association's celebrations, nor in certain streets.

An effort was made to bar the blank cartridge revolver, but it was not successful this year. Camden, N. J., Toledo, O., and Chicago are the only other cities besides Cleveland that have gone as far as Springfield in reforming the Fourth, but there is great local pride in the "Springfield plan," and it is no exaggeration to say that everybody—young and old, native-born and immigrant—takes keen interest in it and does all he can to help it along.

## YALE DEAN MAKES EXTENDED REPORT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The final report of Dean Henry P. Wright of the Yale academic department, covering his service of 25 years in office, has been completed.

One chapter deals with the entrance examinations to Yale. He shows that there is a steady increase of candidates for admission who offer substitutes for Greek, but he declares that men who offer Greek are the better scholars.

Beginning with the next college year, Dean Wright will be succeeded by Frederick S. Jones, Yale '84, who comes from the University of Minnesota.

### Playhouse News

Miss Margaret Anglin will open her New York season Sept. 20 in "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie."

"The House Next Door" will end its run at the Gaiety Theater, New York, Saturday evening, to resume at the same house Aug. 2.

Cohan & Harris have accepted for early production a spectacular modern drama entitled "The City That David Built," by Richard J. Madden.

Miss Jane Ocker has been engaged by George H. Brennan for a part in "The Coast of Chance," a dramatization by Eugene Presbury of the novel of the same name by Ester Esther and Lucia Chamberlain. It will be presented early this fall.

"A Gentleman From Mississippi" will move to the Aerial Theater, New York, from the Bijou, and continue its successful run through the summer.

ARTILLERY WILL ENCAMP. PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The coast artillery corps of the New Hampshire National Guard has been ordered into a camp of instruction at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, for six days' duty, from July 12 to 17.

## ELECTRIC PAGEANT WILL BE FEATURE OF PROVIDENCE FOURTH

The Committee Arranges for  
Floats, Marathon Run Into  
Every Ward and Numerous  
Band Concerts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The city council committee on Fourth of July celebration is maturing its plans and will hold a meeting next Monday evening to arrange the program finally. An electrical parade in the evening consisting of 16 floats will constitute the pageant.

The first car will start at 8:30 o'clock. It is figured by the committee that persons can view the electrical parade and then have time to get to Roger Williams Park and see the fireworks display.

The plans for the athletic tournament on Dexter Training Ground have been completed and the games will begin at 9 o'clock under the auspices of the city council committee and will be conducted by the Providence Athletic Association. The marathon race will be of 10 miles. A course is being laid out that will take the runners into every ward in the city.

At 11 o'clock the literary exercises at City Hall will be held, at which Associate Justice William H. Sweetland of the supreme court will be the orator, the Declaration of Independence will be read by a pupil of the public schools and a quartet will sing. Four bands have been engaged for the days festivities.

From 9 o'clock until 11 concerts will be given on Dexter training ground and at Franklin park. From 3 o'clock until 5 concerts will be given at Hayward, Rockwood, Hopkins and Neutaukanut parks. The concert at Roger Williams park will begin about 7:30 and continue until the fireworks display. All day there will be Punch and Judy exhibitions in different sections of the city, similar to those that gave so much amusement for the younger portion of the populace last year.

## PLYMOUTH MAKES ITS ASSESSMENTS

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—The Plymouth county commissioners have assessed \$139,000 on the several towns and city in the county in the following proportions: Abington \$4017.34, Bridgewater \$4079.02, Brockton \$48,349.88, Carver \$1054.20, Duxbury \$2788.51, East Bridgewater \$2693.97, Halifax \$519.89, Hanover \$2079.57, Hanson \$1798.99, Hingham \$6853.10, Hull \$5766.07, Kingston \$2363.15, Lakeville \$945.26, Marion \$2315.89, Marshfield \$2410.40, Mattapoisett \$2268.62, Middleboro \$6427.75, Norwell \$1465.15, Pembroke \$1276.10, Plymouth \$13,753.48, Plympton \$472.63, Rochester \$850.31, Rockland \$5246.17, Scituate \$5108.91, Wareham \$5057.52, West Bridgewater \$1606.94, Whitman \$6144.18. Total \$139,000.

## PRIMARY HEARING IS DUE IN BOSTON

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Senator George L. Meade of Rochester, chairman of the joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the question of the nomination of candidates for public office by direct primaries, has announced that the first public hearing would be held at Boston, probably at the State House, on Monday, July 12.

Judge Walter H. Knapp of Canandaigua, the counsel of the joint committee, will go to Massachusetts on July 1 and devote his entire time until the hearing to procuring witnesses and gathering material.

## FRIENDS SOCIETY SEEKS TO EXPAND

PORTLAND, Me.—Clarence M. Case, speaking at the yearly meeting of the New England Society of Friends held here on Thursday, said an analysis of statistics showed that the great loss in the society occurred between 1835 and 1867, due chiefly to emigration to the West.

The society today, he says, has 4281 members in New England. The committee recommended aggressive evangelical work. The meeting decided to undertake this.

## Becoming Mirrors

may be a fancy of ours but we really believe that people appear to better advantage in our mirrors than elsewhere.

The walls are covered with them. If you want to see for yourself you have many excellent excuses for a call.

Try one of our delicious sodas with pure chocolate that we grind ourselves, or an ice, with fresh fruit, prepared almost hourly from the best the market affords, or a set of stylish dinner favors, or a box of our new chocolates that are a touch above anything yet.

## LOWNEY'S

416 Washington Street  
Near Summer.



## IRRIGATION EXPERTS TO STUDY PROJECTS FOR WHOLE NATION

Five Thousand Delegates Expected at Congress in Spokane From Twenty Countries and Colonies.

### WATER IS RESOURCE

SPOKANE, Wash.—"We shall have between 4500 and 5000 delegates from practically every state, from our colonies and from 20 foreign countries and, besides, thousands of visitors at the seventeenth session of the national irrigation congress in Spokane, Aug. 9 to 14. The work of reclaiming arid and swamp lands is not limited to the Northwest, to the Southwest or the far West, but there is a great work to do in the central West, in the South, in the East and even on the Atlantic seaboard. These forces will join with us in making the coming congress a big success."

George Eames Barstow of Barstow, Tex., said this in the course of an address at a complimentary banquet by the board of control in Spokane, at which Dr. W. J. McGee of Washington, secretary of the Inland Waterways Association and member of the board of governors of the congress, was also a guest. Mr. Barstow discussed principally the ethical and sociological side of reclamation work, while Dr. McGee presented an array of figures showing the importance of irrigation in an industrial way. R. Inger, chairman of the board of control, presided.

"The causes of the national irrigation congress are not alone the irrigation and reclaiming of arid lands, of which there are 60,000,000 acres," said Mr. Barstow, "but other interests are concerned; so one by one we have taken them up and presented them to the people. We have helped to educate the people to the importance of forestry. We have started the drainage of swamp lands, of which there are more than 80,000,000 acres in the country, and we are working for deep waterways and doing all we can to make the path of the home-builder smoother."

"Some say that we now have the reclamation work under way and our work is about over. That is not true; we have just begun. We have not done enough until we have accomplished getting the people in the great congested cities located on the lands, where they can be free men indeed, not only in having a competence but in being good citizens."

"Our great cities are the maelstrom of society. Getting people on the land is our salvation. Any great city's safety lies in its citizenship being rejuvenated by the men who come from the land. It is proper that the government should provide ample funds to reclaim waste lands, improve waterways and carry on similar work. There should be bond issues, for which the coming generations, realizing most of the benefits, should bear most of the cost."

## SOCIETIES IN YALE SCHOOL CRITICISED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Director Russell H. Chittenden of the Sheffield School of Yale University in his report criticizes the society system of the school, where there are six societies owning their dormitories, representing property of very high value.

The director says that the interests of the societies and scholarship are antagonistic, as proved by the fact that a much larger number of conditions in scholarship in proportion to numbers have been incurred by society men than by students outside.

## AMERICANS MEET ENGLISH ROYALTY

LONDON—Their majesties' last court of the season was a very brilliant affair. Many Anglo-American matrons were commanded to be present. Mrs. Reid, wife of the American ambassador, presented four Americans, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page of Richmond, Mrs. Reeves Merritt of New York, Miss Richardson Clover of Washington and Miss Viborg of Cincinnati.

## EDUCATOR SAILS FROM PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—E. G. Dexter, commissioner of education, has sailed for New York on the Red D Line steamship Philadelphia. He will attend the National Educational Association's convention at Denver, where he will make an address, and then visit the several colleges where Porto Ricans are being educated at the government's expense.

## OFFICERS GO TO QUELL RIOT.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Two Italians were killed, three wounded and a number badly beaten in a riot today among Italian laborers employed on the new Amsterdam waterworks line, 20 miles north of this city. Officers have been despatched to the scene of the rioting.

## DAMAGES AWARDED HEIRS.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Damages of \$9,500 were awarded Mary K. Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth Underwood and Mrs. H. G. Mackaye of Middletown, heirs of William A. Howland of Philadelphia, in their suit against the Old Colony Street Railway Company in the superior court today.

## NEW CLIPPER SHIP SERVICE TO PACIFIC WILL BEGIN IN JULY

Steel Sailing Vessels Will Round Cape Horn Again After Being Abandoned for Trade Ten Years Ago.

### OFFICIALS SELECTED

NEW YORK—Transcontinental traffic managers are surprised at the announcement just made of the revival of a "clipper" service of sailing ships between this port and San Francisco, to begin with the steel ship William P. Frye, with a capacity of 5500 tons, starting from this port on July 1. The railroad men were doubly surprised, because it had been generally accepted that the sailing vessels were out of date as carriers of mixed freight from our Atlantic to the Pacific ports around the Horn, the regular clipper lines between New York and San Francisco having been discontinued 10 years ago, as was supposed, never to be revived again.

But the men who have revived this form of freight lines have inaugurated the Shippers' Clipper Line, consisting of nothing but steel ships, each of about 5000 tons burden, and have put at its head D. B. Dearborn, who was actively connected with the old clipper service which ceased operations when the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company entered the field 10 years ago. A. E. Meyer will be Mr. Dearborn's chief assistant at this end, and Bates & Chesebrough will represent the line in San Francisco.

It is said that Sewall & Co., the Standard Oil Company, and some San Francisco capitalists are behind the scheme, and that the modern ships, with improved methods for handling sails by machinery and for expediting loading, etc., will make the trip either way between here and San Francisco in about four months, thus enabling the line to bring back profitable freight in the form of canned goods which would not suffer from a trip of that duration on the sea.

Stops will be made on this side at Philadelphia and on the Pacific coast at Los Angeles, and in the course of time the service will be extended to Seattle.

## PRINTERS' PICNIC IN RHODE ISLAND

Mayor of Providence and Other Prominent Men Attend Day's Outing at the Pomham Club.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"Out Today" signs were hung in the various printing offices of the city and state Thursday, while the members of the Master Printers' Association of Rhode Island and their guests went down the bay to the Pomham Club on their annual outing. The printers started early in the morning to make a day of it. They got Mayor Fletcher, City Solicitor Baker, Deputy Speaker Zenas W. Bliss, Representative William C. Bliss, Wilson H. Lee of New Haven, vice-president of the United Typothetae of America, and several other guests to go with them.

The first speaker introduced at the after dinner exercises was Mayor Fletcher. Wilson H. Lee, vice-president of the United Typothetae of America, was the next speaker.

Other speakers were Henry P. Porter of the Oxford Press, Boston; City Solicitor A. A. Baker, Charles C. Gray, William C. Bliss and Zenas W. Bliss. The officers of the Master Printers' Association of Rhode Island are: President, Edwin A. Johnson; vice-president, John W. Little; secretary, Benjamin P. Moulton; treasurer, William L. Chatterton.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC MEXICO COMPANY

TRENTON, N. J.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Mexico was incorporated here Thursday with an authorized capital of \$75,000,000. The company was organized to acquire the lines now being built by the Southern Pacific Company on the west coast of Mexico, which when completed will extend from Nogales, Ariz., through to Guaymas to Guadalajara, Mexico. The new company will take over the property of the Cananea, Yaqui River & Pacific railroad. Together these lines comprise 1800 miles of railroad.

## OPERA MAY ENTER COMMERCE HOME

CHICAGO—The campaign of the Association of Commerce for subscriptions for its \$2,000,000 home has been enlivened by the report that a part of the building may be utilized for the home of a permanent grand opera company. Walter D. Moody, who has the subscription work in hand, says there have been negotiations to this end, but that nothing has been settled.

### ELECTED PRESBYTERIAN HEAD.

NEW YORK—The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell was elected Thursday president of the general council of the Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system at the ninth general council here. The next meeting will be held in Aberdeen, Scot. Philip A. Howland of Philadelphia was appointed treasurer of the American section of the council.

## Commissioner of Agriculture Gilman of Maine Has Built Potato House Which May Be Model

It Is Fifty by Thirty Feet and Set on Hillside—Upper and Lower Floors May Be Entered From Ground.

### GROUT WALL USED

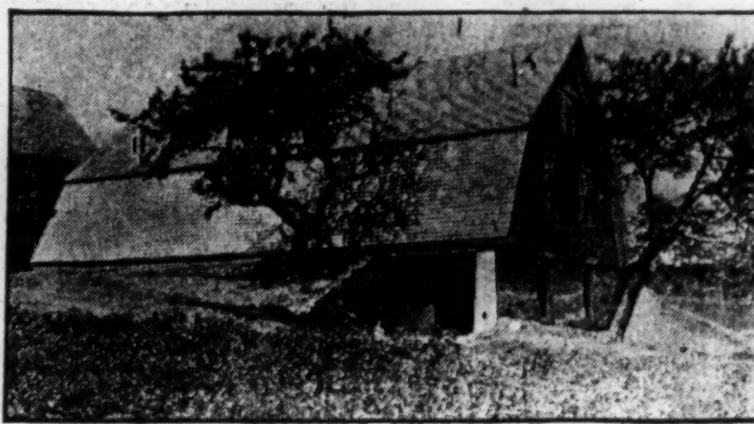
FOXCROFT, Me.—Commissioner A. W. Gilman, the official head and front of the agricultural interests of Maine, the inspiration to scores of granges and a material help to thousands of farmers, finds time in between duties to the commonwealth, to work out a few ideas at his own farm. On his 225 acres he is solving the problems which confront him as he travels about through the different counties.

Two miles out on the Center road to Guilford, north from Dover, is situated Mr. Gilman's property. Considerable of the territory is woodland, but the smaller portion is made to yield bounteously.

One of the leading objects at present on the farm is the potato house, which is the first of its kind in Piscataquis county. The building is 50 by 30 feet, and it is set into the hillside in such a way that the door at one end is on the level with the ground, while at the other end the foundation of the basement is on the level. The upper part of the building is used for a toolhouse. The basement is divided into two sections, the smaller one near the entrance being 12 by 30 feet, with the large one 30 by 38. In the small one, which is lighted by two windows, there is a stove, as this room will be used for a packing and storing room. In both portions there is a fine cement floor. The walls of the basement are what is known as the grout walls. The storeroom is divided into three sections by posts, the line running lengthwise of the room. Into each section a door opens from the sorting room.

This grout wall is 9 inches thick. The sills are 6 inches wide, and placed in the center of the top of the wall. This leaves a space of 1½ inches on each side of the sill, and this little bit is finished off with cement, which makes the sills more rigid, and at the same time shuts out any possible draught or cold air.

Ventilation is secured in the storeroom by wooden ventilators, which run up through the roof, two on each side of the building. The idea to be carried out in filling the potato bins is to drive in on the upper floor with the team and unload through the removable trap doors, which are laid lengthwise on each of the three sections. Thus it will be seen that the first to be unloaded can be lowered in bags through the floor, and as soon as a pile of any size is made, then the subsequent loads can be thrown down



POTATO HOUSE IN PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE. On the farm of A. W. Gilman, state commissioner of agriculture. The picture shows the basement entrance. The entrance to the upper story is from the ground level at the front of the structure on end at the left.

through the floor direct from the cart or from the barrel without injury to the potatoes, and as the bins fill up the door next further back will be used. In this way the potatoes cannot be injured by the handling and the most convenient and quickest method of unloading may be employed.

The floor is double, with a six-inch space between the top and bottom boards. The upper floor is a double floor with double boards. Beneath the sleepers and next to the lower boards is a coating of tarred paper. The six-inch space between the flooring is filled with straw. The doors, which are removable for unloading potatoes, are also double, and the lower boards which form a ceiling to the potato room are laid somewhat open, so that any moisture which might develop in the room would be absorbed by the straw. Mr. Gilman has undertaken to provide against every possible intervention of frost or moisture.

The entrance to his storeroom is on the south side, so that protection is afforded from the cold north wind. The peculiar sort of roof which Mr. Gilman has used on this building will be noted in the picture. The form of construction is cheaper than if he had run his walls up straight for another story and then attached the ordinary gable roof, and at the same time he has practically as much space in the upper part of the building as if the walls were straight and of the same height. The potato storeroom is eight feet high and arrangement is made for perfect drainage on the floor. The capacity of the room is 8000 bushels.

Up-to-date machinery is a vital point with Mr. Gilman, and he stores it in the upper part of the potato building. The potato digger, the planter, cultivator and manure spreader are among the machines seen here. The wagon which Mr. Gilman uses in most of his farm work is long and low, of the type used largely



HON. A. W. GILMAN. Commissioner of agriculture of Maine.

in Aroostook county. Twenty-one barrels of potatoes can be set on the bed of it, which rests on the drop axles.

The home is one of those big, old-fashioned farmhouses. Adjoining the shed which connects the house and barn is the fine dairy, light and roomy. The barn is 40x100 feet, with a cellar 11 feet posted under the whole building. The tie-up will accommodate 24 cows.

One phase of farming to which more attention is yearly being paid by Mr. Gilman is fruit-raising. He has 300 apple trees which have recently come into bearing, besides 150 set four years ago.

## HOKE SMITH STIRS GEORGIA POLITICS

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Hoke Smith, within 48 hours of his retirement from the executive office, has created a political stir by suspending S. G. McLendon, chairman of the railroad commission of Georgia.

The reasons given for the suspension are embodied in the claim that McLendon was elected to the commission upon the Smith platform, but is pursuing the policy of another platform, and that his official acts have taken a turn detrimental to the best interests of the people of Georgia.

Governor Smith said he would make no appointment of a successor to McLendon, leaving that matter to the Legislature, which must take action upon the suspension to make it a final dismissal.

The action was similar to that taken by the Governor two years ago when he suspended Joseph M. Brown from the commission. Brown afterward defeated Governor Smith for reelection and will be inaugurated as Governor on Saturday.

## RHODE ISLAND PAYS MARK OF HONOR TO NATHANIEL GREENE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A tablet marking the home in Coventry of General Nathaniel Greene, Rhode Island's famous revolutionary soldier, was unveiled Thursday with exercises arranged by the Rhode Island Historical Society and an address by Prof. William Macdonald of Brown University.

Nathaniel Greene was termed by the speaker of the day "easily the most distinguished public man whom Rhode Island has produced," and one whose reputation as a brilliant manager of men and campaigns did not suffer from the fact that he never had the fortune to win an important battle.

The ceremonies were held under the auspices of the Rhode Island Historical Society, which organization furnished the tablet. Prof. Wilfred H. Munro, president of the society, as master of ceremonies, spoke briefly.

Professor Macdonald delivered the principal address. He first quoted the remark of Jared Sparks, the American historian, that Greene was "the most extraordinary man in the army of the revolution," and told briefly the main events in Greene's life from the time when, as a private soldier, he joined the army at Cambridge.

The committee on marking historical sites consists of Wilfred H. Munro, Clarence S. Brigham, William Macdonald, Amasa M. Eaton, Walter E. Ranger, David W. Hoyt, William B. Weeden, Norman M. Isham, George F. Weston and Charles P. Bennett.

## FRANCE PREPARES CZAR'S WELCOME

CHERBOURG—The Cherbourg prefecture has just drawn up the naval program for the occasion of the visit which Emperor Nicholas is to pay the President of the French Republic in Cherbourg roads July 31 and Aug. 1.

The Emperor, Empress and children will arrive July 31 on the Standart, escorted by the cruisers Rurik and Admiral Makaroff.

The official visits will take place on board the Verite Aug. 1, and the same evening President Fallieres will be the czar's guest at dinner on the Standart. On Aug. 2 the Emperor will leave for Cowes, where King Edward will greet him.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The transfer of more than an acre of land in the heart of the city, a rare occurrence, has just been made by J. Murray Howe, acting for Edmund D. Codman, executor of the Parkman estate, with the consent of Mayor Hibbard. In all there are 10 parcels bounded by North Anderson street, Cambridge and North Grove streets, West End. There are numerous brick and frame houses on the property, which has a total assessed value of \$106,500. The purchase price is said to be in excess of those figures. The trustees of the Massachusetts General institution are the purchasers.

It is understood the purchase is made primarily to improve and add to present holdings with the northern parcels, and at the same time to have control over the remaining southern part, on which the institution will presumably make improvements and use simply as an investment.

Two estates, at 17 and 23 Parkman street, both of which run through to Fruit street in the rear, each containing 1340 square feet with a brick dwelling, have been sold. These properties went at a price very much in excess of the assessors' valuation, No. 17 to Lazar Jacobovitz and No. 23 to Simon Silverman, both of whom propose to make extensive improvements.

The Parkman estate has also sold the corner property fronting on Parkman street and numbered 29 to 31 Blossom street, and in addition to the above sales several other sales have been made of properties for the executor and the city at the South End and elsewhere. Negotiations for the remaining properties in the estate are pending. The sales reported are the equivalent to the sale of about 33 different parcels, either vacant or with buildings on them, out of something over 50 which are to be sold.

The sale is reported of the property numbered 33 Minot street, near Billerica street, North End, wherein Luigia Varni sells a four-story brick building and 937 square feet of land to Katie Silverman et al. The estate is assessed for \$5500. As part payment for the above, Louis Silverman et ux. et al. convey to Mr. Varni the three-story brick house, 11 Lansdowne street, near Massachusetts avenue, taxed for \$2200.

Powers & Powers report the sale of lot No. 15, containing about 5000 square feet, located at the corner of Dexter and Darby streets, to George D. Affleck, who has already commenced the erection of a house on the property. The property is part of a tract purchased by the firm a year ago and afterwards divided into house lots, more than one half of which have already been sold.

C. H. Lewis, 15 State street, has sold to Harry M. West of Woburn the property numbered 21 Franklin street, Woburn, consisting of a two-family house and 13,000 square feet of land, all taxed for \$4200. George A. McCormack, Easton Building, was the broker.

### BEACON STREET SALE.

Papers have passed transferring the property at 34 Beacon street, near Joy street, from the estate of Susan B. Cabot, to Charles W. Allen, James W. McIntyre and Hulings C. Brown of the firm of Little, Brown & Company. A 4½-story brick house, with a stable in the rear, which has an entrance from Joy place, occupies the lot. The new owners will make alterations, after which they intend to remove their business to the new location. The property is assessed at a total valuation of \$110,000 and contains 4010 square feet of land, which has a valuation of \$75,000. The sale was made through the office of Meredith & Grew.

### WEST ROXBURY LAND SOLD.

A vacant lot containing 470,442 square feet at the corner of Morton and Harvard streets, West Roxbury, has been transferred by John R. Murray to Daniel J. Kiley. The tract has an assessed valuation of \$8000.

### REALTY SITUATION IN WALTHAM.

Real estate operators, investors and builders in Waltham are confident that a building boom is due during the coming year, and with this expectation in view they have in contemplation, and in some cases have already commenced, the erection of buildings to fill the expected demand.

The reasons for their belief, as outlined by one of the prominent real estate operators, who is optimistic of improved conditions, appear on their face quite feasible. In order to properly understand the present situation it is necessary to revert to the financial disquiet of 1907. In October of that year 1000 or more employees of the Waltham Watch Company's factory were discharged owing to lack of orders. These former employees with their families left the city, which placed the houses they had occupied on the market.

Within the last 18 months these houses have gradually been recouped by people from Cambridge, Newton, Weston, and other surrounding cities and towns, who, in the majority of instances, are

### LUSITANIA BRINGS BANKERS.

NEW YORK—The Cunarder Lusitania arrived today from Liverpool and Queenstown. Among her passengers were W. D. Sloan and James Stillman, New York bankers.

*Children and Young People Throughout the United States who wish to be employed during the summer vacation are requested to send their names and addresses to Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.*



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a line.

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Your advertisement to 4330  
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a rep-  
resentative will call on you to dis-  
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## REAL ESTATE

Beautiful Residence For Sale  
Or Might Exchange for Apartments

Located on Melville ave., Dorchester, the most beautiful and exclusive street in this section. House contains 17 rooms, 6 on first floor, including parlor, reception room, music room, dining room and library. These rooms are elegantly decorated; dining room and library oak paneled ceilings, 8 bedrooms, oriental and billiard room on second floor, 3 rooms third floor; open plumbing, hot water heating, all hard wood floors, and every modern improvement; electric and gas light; lot 150x150 with fine lawn, shrubs, flowers, etc., and good size stable; must be seen to be appreciated; price will be attractive and owner will take liberal mortgage. For photographs, call on HENDERSON & ROSS, 18 Tremont st. Owner might exchange for Back Bay apartment.

## COTTAGE IN N. H.

FOR SALE—Cottage with stable, completely furnished; beautiful view; 100 miles from Boston; on lake; 160 ft. sand beach; 3 acres land; bathhouse and boat; carriage; piano; price \$1200 if sold at once. Apply to OWNER, 220 Devonshire st., room 504, Boston.

ON PECONIC BAY—Water front property, hotel, cottage sites or acreage; beautiful woods, dunes, splendid roads, boat, bathing and fishing; exceptional advantages for hotel business. Address D. B. WIGGINS, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE  
FIVE PER CENT. MORTGAGES

Secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo. Write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## TO LET

OFFICES TO LET—  
85 State Street.  
Whole of Third floor—1000 square feet.  
Owing to removal will be let at a bargain for 1 1/2 years, being balance of lease.  
JOHN H. STORER,  
85 State Street.

GREECE PROTESTS  
ABUSE OF CITIZENS

(Continued from Page One.)

Turkish soldiers and other affronts, the reported discourtesy by Chetketh there is likelihood of an anti-Ottoman demonstration.

Not the least of the provocations is Pasha at the ministry of war in Constantinople to the Greek patriarch. The latter was remonstrating with the Turkish minister against the assaults on Greeks at Xanthi and other places when Chetketh Pasha is reported to have exclaimed "I will crush all the Greeks!" Thereupon the patriarch withdrew. The Greek deputies in the Turkish Parliament intend making an interpellation on the subject of this episode.

King George recognizes the extreme delicacy of the situation and is appealing to the higher patriotism of his subjects not to compromise the peace of the kingdom. In spite of endeavors to represent him as at variance with prevailing popular sentiment, he never was stronger in the affections of the people than he is today. The attitude of the Greek government is that Turkey is pursuing a policy of provocation, in order to point to Greece as the aggressor in the case of eventualities.

The Greek government denied emphatically that it is giving the Cretans financial assistance in purchasing arms and munitions. Nevertheless, it is conceded that Greek residents of foreign countries have contributed to a fund to enable the Cretans to oppose Turkish aggression. CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Porte has expressed regret at the intemperate language of Chetketh Pasha, minister of war, in conversation with the Greek patriarch, in which the minister declared that he would crush the Greek people. The Porte, however, confessed its inability to take any disciplinary action.

Turkey Desires Powers  
Troops to Stay in Crete

PARIS, France.—In spite of Turkish assurances that reports of activity along the Grecian frontier must be received with caution, energetic preparations continue to be made for any eventualities that may arise with Greece over the status of Crete. The roads leading to the frontier are being strengthened and heavy guns have been placed in the fortress on Cape Giaraburni.

The question of the desirability of the maintenance by the powers of the international garrison in Crete after the date fixed for formal evacuation is being discussed vigorously by the press in Constantinople, mainly, it is believed, not so much as to work up martial spirit in Turkey as to create the impression in Rome that the withdrawal of the forces would be a dangerous step.

Enver Bey, the Turkish military attaché in Berlin, is reported to have said to a representative of the "Temps": "We respect Cretan autonomy, and we have no wish to reintroduce our authority, but the formal bonds which attach us to Crete cannot be broken for the profit of Greece. We desire to maintain the status quo. We consider that the best plan would be for the protecting powers to allow their troops to remain. A few detachments scattered over the island are more likely to maintain order than a whole fleet of ships round the coast. If disorders continue when the troops are withdrawn Turkey will be obliged to restore order. Europe assumes a grave responsibility in deciding to withdraw, and the responsibility would be the greater in the event of war, which would certainly follow if Greece took the opportunity to declare the annexation of Crete."

## SUMMER HOMES

TO LET—One new 8-room furnished cottage, running water, splendid location on shore of outer Boothbay harbor, private bathing beach, etc. Inquire of E. E. HAIN, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## OPPORTUNITY

ANY ONE desiring to spend July and August in New York can rent beautiful spacious studio apartment 2 rooms and bath (furnished) for \$80 per month; location best (Madison Square); references: Christian Scientists preferred. MISS DOROTHY WARREN, 36 West 25th st., New York.

LIGHT, sunny six-room suite, all modern conveniences; plenty closet room; churches, art museum, conservatory, opera house nearby. TURNER, 108 Gainsboro st., suite 1, Boston.

FOR SUMMER—Elevator apartment, 6 airy rooms and bath, in coolest section of city. G. F. 501 West 143d st., New York.

FURNISHED FLAT of five rooms to rent reasonably for the summer. 338 Massachusetts ave., suite 2.

## ROOM AND BOARD

## THE ASHBURTON

9 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON.  
Rooms by the day, week, month or year. Tel. 2203. HAY, M. H. BURBANK.

HOTEL WESTLAND, Westland ave., suite 20—Cool, light rooms; connecting or single; continuous hot water; telephone; tourists accommodated.

402 HUNTINGTON AVE.  
Nicely furnished large and small rooms; convenient location. Telephone 2722-4 B. B. NEW YORK CITY, MISS J. E. KANKIN.

27 W. 93d st., near Central Park. Christian Scientists preferred; tourists accommodated.

NEW YORK—Attractive single rooms; meals optional; high-class apartment; terms moderate. PETERS, 35 West 96th st.

BACK BAY, 232 W. Newton st.—Newly fur. house; alcove, side and sq. rooms. Con. h. w. Tel. Tourists accommodated.

31ST ST., 30 EAST New York—Room, single or en suite; meals optional; summer rates. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

TO RENT—Room or would share flat with lady. MRS. CAPEN, 4222 Berkeley ave., Chicago; tel. Drexel 5062.

PATENTS GIVE THE  
WRIGHTS CLEAR FIELD

(Continued from Page One.)

plane on that occasion, unless one of the Wrights should desire to do so.

It is taken for granted by all hands, including General Allen of the signal corps, that the aeroplane will fulfil all requirements in the coming tests and that it will become the property of the government within the next month.

Foreign experiences have not changed the Wright brothers nor caused them to take on any aristocratic airs. They are still their own mechanics and while they have hired one man to assist, practically all the work in building and assembling the aeroplane is done by the Wrights themselves. Out on the parade ground at Ft. Myer a wooden shed was constructed similar to the building which they put up with their own hands near Hill Devil hill at Kitty Hawk near Manteo, N. C. Here they have been working in their shirtsleeves filing, hammering, drilling, screwing on braces, adjusting parts of the motor and getting ready for the trial of the machine.

The aeroplane which is to be entered in the government competition is made up of part of the one which was tested last June and which finally had a disastrous fall. The machine has been entirely overhauled and some new parts substituted. The accident which was caused by the propeller fouling one of guy wires has been provided against by changing the location of the guys, and the Wrights both declare that it is impossible that there should be any repetition of that trouble.

PROTEST AGAINST  
CINDER CONCRETE

The hearing began Thursday afternoon on the subject of fireproof construction before the building committee of the Boston board of aldermen will be renewed today.

Opponents of cinder concrete and advocates of hollow tile blocks were heard on the subject.

W. D. Henry, president of the National Fireproofing Company of Pittsburgh, stated that his company controlled about 60 per cent of the fireproofing business of the country and about 50 per cent of the business of New York city, but said there was much competition.

F. W. Fitzpatrick, executive of the International Society of Building Commissioners, of Washington, D. C., sent a letter to the committee in which he said that the United States government did not countenance the use of cinder concrete as a structural material and enclosed letters from various officials to sustain him.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE  
RAISES SALARIES

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The best use President Hyde of Bowdoin College believes he can recommend for the recently acquired new funds of the college is augmentation of the teaching force.

At the annual meeting of the board of overseers, held in Hubbard Hall Thursday, officers were chosen for the ensuing year, and six new professors and instructors were elected.

The salaries of President Hyde and all the professors were raised. The officers are as follows:

President, the Hon. Charles F. Libby of Portland; vice-president, Galen C. Moses of Bath; secretary, Thomas H. Riley of Brunswick; visiting committee, the Hon. DeAlva S. Alexander, LL. D., of Buffalo, N. Y.; Judge Levi Turner of Portland, and the Hon. Frederick A. Powers of Houlton.

## HOMESEKERS

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On our new Railroad, we have, in Southwest Arkansas, one of the most fertile, blackland sections in the country. We produce from this soil a Greater Variety of Crops and in Greater Abundance than any other community in AMERICA. One first-season field of ALFALFA containing fifteen acres sold for Eight Hundred and Three Dollars (\$803.00). Many Farmers have paid for their farms in full with products of second year.

This is one of the Most Delightful of Climates. The water, both spring and Artesian Well Water, is in great abundance and the equal of the best. We offer Unheard of Opportunities to good, sober, industrious farmers and fruit growers, stock breeders, etc. Land is low in price and high in quality. Fruit of All Kinds. Vegetables Every Month in the Year. HOME-SEEKERS EXCURSIONS—First and Third Tuesdays of each month. Farmers, Gardeners, Stockmen and Fruit Growers, we especially invite you. Write at once.

M. P. & G. Railroad Co. Industrial and Irrigation Dept.

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BALLSTON SPA, near Saratoga Springs. Board in new, modern houses; 10 adults, ample grounds, garden, residential part of town; on trolley line to Saratoga lake, Ballston lake and Round lake; good water; near mineral springs. Address MRS. M. T. BETTS, Heritage pl., Ballston Spa, N. Y.

WANTED—Permanent or summer board; pleasant country home. Write MRS. JULIA M. CLARK, Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.

## BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED—Boarders in private family for summer; colonial house, modern improvements; beautiful location, high elevation; 5-cent fare to Boston; German and French spoken. Address 220 Park ave., Arlington Heights, Mass.

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High Grade, Roll-Top Mahogany Desk

66 inches wide; an opportunity to obtain a fine desk at a very reasonable price. Inquire Room 7, Christian Science Publishing Society, FALMOUTH and ST. PAUL STS.

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## FOR THE AUTOMOBILE

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JACOBS' EUROPEAN TOURS

A few vacancies in a select Christian Scientists' party (10 Christian Scientists now booked and addresses furnished). Extraordinary opportunity for five or six more cultured persons to join a truly ideal party for an ideal tour. Gift-edged references required. Itinerary: Four weeks coaching through British Isles, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland (Passes), Italy, two days Mediterranean cruise, Southern France, Paris, England, St. Louis, River to Montreal. Detailed arrangements now perfected. Service unexcelled. Carriage drives throughout return. Cost specialty. Cost inclusive. Address C. W. JACOBS, Mgr., Rock Valley, Iowa.

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A BRILLIANT LIGHT

A SPLENDID COOKING SERVICE. An up-to-date, low priced, simple, safe, dependable Gas Plant to light, cook, heat and operate water pump, etc.

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ADAMS & SWETT CO. Established 1856. CARPET BEATING. VACUUM CLEANING. NAPHTHA CLEANING. 130 Kemble Street, Roxbury. Telephone Box, 1071 and 1290. Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

A DUSTLESS house with the wonderful chemically treated cloth that cleans, cleans and polishes everything; injures nothing; no dust in the air; improves with washing; postpaid 25c; your address for convenience, agents wanted. HOWARD, DUSTLESS, DUSTER, 104C Federal st., Boston, Mass.

Painting and Paper Hanging. Hardwood floors of all kinds refinished, paint cleaned, paper renovated. PHILIP SHURDICK, 63 Dundee st., Boston. Tel. 3205 B. S.

BABY CARRIAGES repaired, wheels re-fired, carriage parts. W. J. REILLY & CO., 121 Portland st.

COAL AND WOOD—12 bushels kindling wood, 11. RESCUE MISSION, 65 W. Dedham st., Tel. Tre. 735-1.

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South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodation for all people; all orders for convenience. COOPER, LOWELL CO., Proprietors.

MASS. CHAMBERS CAFE 146 Mass. ave., near Boylston st. Open 7 to 7:30. Sundays and Holidays 8 to 2:30.

## CLOTHING

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing of all kinds; ladies' street and evening dresses; also gents' jewelry, old gold, silver and other personal property; will call, pay cash. M. DEBROU, 185 Pleasant st., Tel. 2651-2 or 3.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## HOMESEEKERS

## HELP WANTED

WANTED—In family of four adults, a man and wife for general housework; Protestant; wife must be good plain cook and laundress; man must make himself generally useful both in and out of door; 7 miles from Boston; references required. Address W 115, Monitor Office.

I WANT ONE representative in each state; only one hour a day required; I furnish the orders; you fill them; profit \$25 to \$100 monthly; cash required, \$100; fully secured; write me. GENERAL SPECIALTY CO., 418 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

A WOMAN by the day for laundry and general housework; call evenings. MRS. DEN, 300 Manhattan ave., New York City.

WANTED—Houseman and attendant; \$10 the week, board and room. 806 Campbell ave., Hamilton, Ohio.

YOUNG LADY, Christian Scientist, a college graduate and experienced teacher, will tutor during summer in grade and high school subjects. Cumtuck School, 1500 Figueroa, or phone 22980, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—By young woman, position as companion with children or in place of responsibility where no previous business experience is required. Address X 130, Monitor Office.

YOUNG MAN, mechanical draftsman (German), some experience surveying; neat, accurate in details; wants position. N. Y. City preferred. M 1, 2063 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED, trustworthy man, willing to do any kind of work, wants position near Boston; experienced as a packer and shipper. Address X 114, Monitor Office.

YOUNG LADY stenographer, position as private secretary or with good firm; seven years with one firm. N 1, 2063 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y. City.

REFINED experienced woman desires position as seamstress and companion in Christian Science family. J. M., 510 Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

## BOOKS

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Full dark green cloth; gold letters; 10x12; 65c. Prepared anywhere in U. S. \$1. Journals and Sentinels bound; church work; Hymnals rebound; send for prices. WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants Row, Boston. Telephone Main 2963.

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RECEIVERS OF FINE CREAMERY BUTTER AND FRESH EGGS.

DEALERS IN MUTTON, LAMB, VEAL, BEEF, BACON, HAMS, ETC.

OUR SPECIALTIES CALVES LIVERS, HEADS AND FEET, SWEET BREADS, LAMB FRIES.

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15 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, 3 FANEUIL HALL SQUARE and 34 MERCHANTS ROW.

L. F. ABBOTT & COMPANY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, TONGUES

STALLS 47 AND 49 QUINCY MARKET. WILLIAM C. HALL. LYMAN P. ABBOTT. TELEPHONE 911 RICHMOND. FIRST CLASS FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.

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HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY. 208-210-212 NEW FANEUIL HALL MARKET. CELLAR 9. TEL. RICHMOND 897

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A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S delicious chocolates will be mailed to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of \$1.19. size 6c. half lb. 30c. sample 10c. F. L. DAGGETT CO., 38-36 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

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POULTRY AND WILD GAME MEATS AND VEGETABLES

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Stalls 74 and 76 Faneuil Hall Market; also Store No. 1 North Market st. Telephone No. 600 Richmond.

INCORPORATED 1902 L. D. JACKSON CO. DEALERS IN

Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Cream

Stalls 74 and 76 Faneuil Hall Market; also Store No. 1 North Market st. Telephone No. 600 Richmond.

DEALERS IN BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND CREAM

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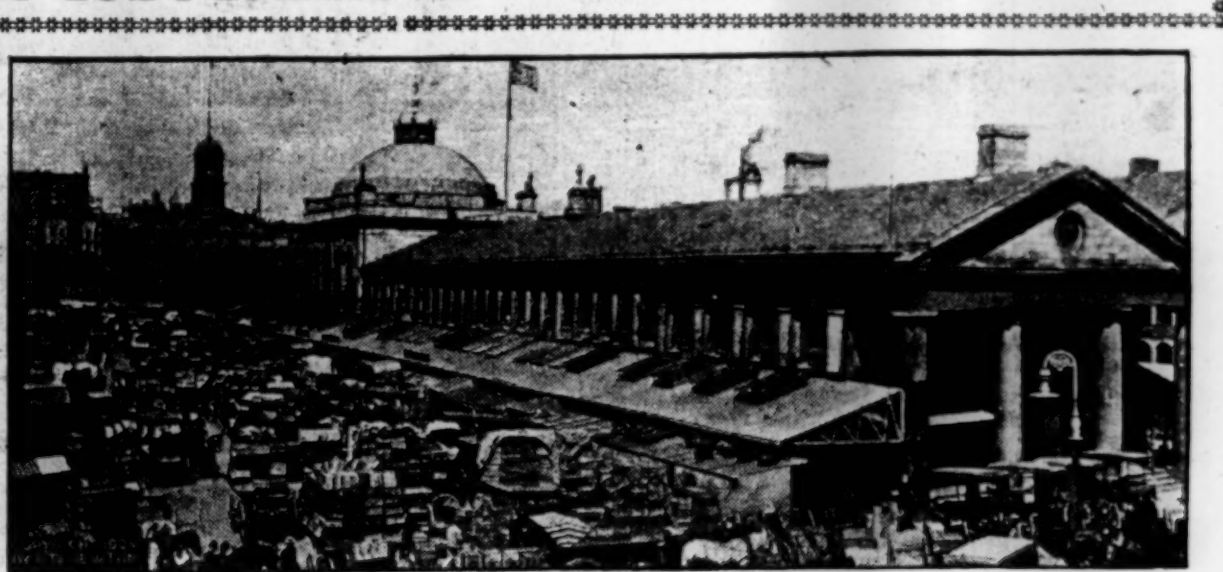
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## Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET, LENGTH 530 FEET, WIDTH 50 FEET.

## W. H. LERNED &amp; SONS

ESTABLISHED 1837.

DEALERS IN

BEST QUALITY BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

67 AND 69 FANEUIL HALL MARKET. FANCY BREAKFAST EGGS, BREAKFAST COFFEE. Sharpless, Plymouth County, and Moundock Farms Butter and Maple Syrup

## ARTHUR T. CUMINGS

FRUITERER

83 and 85 Faneuil Hall Market Boston, Mass.

FOR 32 YEARS THE NAME HOVEY HAS STOOD FOR THE BEST THERE IS IN

## BUTTER

H. A. HOVEY & CO., THE OLDEST BUTTER AND EGG HOUSE IN BOSTON.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET. EDWIN A. HARRIS.



# Market Erratic Throughout Session, Closing Rather Strong

## NEW YORK MARKET IS INFLUENCED BY PRICES IN LONDON

Union Pacific Securities Are Again Active and Traders Think Harriman's Sojourn Abroad Is Significant.

## QUINCY IS LOWER

Lower London cables for American securities brought about a decline on the New York market at the opening today. Most of the leaders opened off good fractions and continued to sag during the early sales. Profit taking was attributed as the cause for the heavier market in London.

Union Pacific was again much in evidence. This stock furnished about 20 per cent of the total shares traded yesterday. The preferred was not so much in demand today. The unexpected action of these issues in yesterday's market was just as much of a mystery as ever. Of the many conjectures concerning these securities the presumption that E. H. Harriman's trip abroad has much to do with the matter seems to gain favor. It is thought that something will develop in connection with his association with men of affairs abroad, which will be of particular benefit to the Union Pacific railroad, but just what this may be is not yet apparent.

The common stock opened off 1/2 this morning at 103 1/2 and after advancing 1/2 dropped to 102 1/2 during the first hour. The preferred, which reached the record price yesterday of 110, did not hold its gain. It opened at 106 1/2, advanced to 107 1/2 and sold off to 106 1/2.

Southern Pacific was off 1/4 at the opening at 130 1/4 and after advancing a point dropped to 130 1/4. Western Union advanced this morning from 72 to 73 1/4 on the renewed report that the American Telephone & Telegraph was to take control, although President Clowry was quoted as saying that he knew of no such transaction being under way.

American Smelting sold ex-dividend at 90 1/2 at the opening, advanced 1/4 and reacted to 90. Amalgamated Copper at 81 1/2 was off 1/4 from last night's close and receded more than a point during the forenoon.

Quincy was the weakest of the local stocks. It opened off 5 points at 83 and later recovered at 86 North Butte was off 1/2 at the opening at 37 and improved fractionally during the first hour. There was good demand for United States Smelting at 49 1/2. American Agricultural Chemical was up 1/4 at 47 1/2. American Sugar dropped a point from 124 1/2 to 123 1/2.

There was a good recovery in the New York market in the early afternoon with Union Pacific leading the advance. Before 1 o'clock it had sold up to 104 1/2, a gain of 2 points over the lowest of the forenoon.

Union Pacific lost 2 points during the afternoon almost as quickly as it advanced that much, and the stock acted in a very erratic manner while the rest of the market held up well. Interborough Metropolitan advanced 2 1/2 over the opening. Reading sold up to 154.

**THE GRAIN MARKET.**  
C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc. of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent: Wheat—The wheat market was excited and very strong this morning. The factors were the pronounced strength of the English cables and the reports of large export business. The export sales in all the past few days are reported close to 1,500,000 bushels, and the sudden awakening of export interest has induced a great deal of speculative buying. There were also heavy rains at Oklahoma City and showers in southern Missouri. Elsewhere the weather conditions were fine for growing crops and the advance of the crop is excellent. Expect a very favorable government report.

Corn—The market was fairly active and firm early, with the higher cables and advance in wheat, but afterward reacted on the favorable crop and weather news, and expectation of a favorable July government statement.

Oats—The market was fairly active and firmer. There was considerable buying by recent sellers.

**THE COTTON MARKET.**  
NEW YORK—Cotton opened steady, unchanged to 3 points higher: July 11.08@11.09, August 11.13@11.15, September 11.17@11.20, October 11.19@11.20, December 11.22@11.23.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Amal Copper	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/4	81 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Am Car & Found	56 1/4	56 1/4	55 1/2	56 1/4
Am Cotton Oil	75 1/4	75 1/4	74 3/4	75 1/4
Am Smelt & Ref	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Am Sugar	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	110
Am Tel & Tel	124	124	123 1/4	124
Anacosta	48 1/2	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Atchafalaya	115 1/2	115 1/2	115	115 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	106
Balt & Ohio	117 1/2	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
Bt Ry Trans	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Canadian Pac	181 1/4	181 1/4	180 1/2	181 1/4
Can Leather	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Gen Leather pf	104 1/4	104 1/4	104	104 1/4
Ches & Ohio	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Chi & St W	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Columbia & Iron	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 3/4	43 1/2
Con Gas	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Corn Products	23 1/4	23 1/4	23	23 1/4
Del & Hudson	192	192 1/2	191 1/2	192 1/2
Den & Rio Grande	48 1/2	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Edison	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Gen Electric	162	162 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2
Gr Northern	149 1/4	149 1/4	148 1/2	149 1/4
Illinois Central	76	76 1/2	76	76 1/2
Interboro-Met	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Kan City S	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2
Kansas & Texas	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Missouri Pac	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
N Y Central	24 1/4	24 1/4	24	24 1/4
Nor & Western	133 1/2	133 1/2	133	133 1/2
Northern Pa	151 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2
Northwestern pf	222	222 1/2	221 1/2	222 1/2
Omaha & Western	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Pennsylvania	136 1/2	136 1/2	136	136 1/2
People's Gas	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113 1/2
Pressed St O	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Reading	155 1/2	155 1/2	155	155 1/2
Repub Steel	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Rock Island	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Slosson Island pf	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69 1/2
Slosson & I pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115	115 1/2
Southern Pacific	130 1/4	130 1/4	130	130 1/4
Southern Railway	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
St Paul	152 1/2	152 1/2	152	152 1/2
Union Pacific	103 1/2	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Union Pacific pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
U S Steel	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
U S Steel pf	124	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Western Union	72	73 1/4	72	73 1/4
Westinghouse	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Wisconsin Central	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am T & T	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafalaya	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
B R T	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Den & Rio Grande	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Interboro-Met	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Pennsylvania	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Reading	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Rock Island	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Union Pacific	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Steel	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
U S Steel pf	124	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Western Union	72	73 1/4	72	73 1/4
Westinghouse	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Wisconsin Central	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Registered	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	102
Registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2

## LONDON MARKET—P. M.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Consols	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Consols	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Consols	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Consols	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Consols	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Consols	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Consols	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Consols	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Consols	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Consols	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2

## POTOMSKA MILL'S ANNUAL ELECTION

NEW BEDFORD—At the annual meeting of stockholders of Potomaska Mill Corporation, directors for the ensuing year and a treasurer were elected. It was announced to stockholders that at a recent director's meeting it was voted to pay the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable July 15 to stockholders of record on July 1.

The financial statement is as follows: Assets—Construction \$1,137,604; cash and merchandise \$421,255; accounts receivable \$129,000; liabilities—Capital \$1,200,000; accounts payable \$22,448; improvements \$46,343; profit and loss \$645,127.

**BANNERS FLY AT BURLINGTON.**  
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Large banners have been placed at foot of College and King streets by the executive committee of the tercentenary celebration.

**COTTON YIELD IN 1909.**  
MONTENE, Ark.—According to reports made to the annual convention of the National Cotton Association, in session here, the yield of cotton for the present year will exceed that of last year by a good margin, except in eastern and northwestern Texas and southwestern Arkansas, where the fall weevil is reported as causing much damage.

**THE CROPS.**  
NEW YORK—The Modern Miller says the improved condition of winter wheat is maintained. No damage reported save possibly to the quality by recent rains. These have delayed harvest to some extent.

## PIG IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

PITTSBURGH—Evidencing a condition of prosperity in the pig iron and steel industry unequaled for the last six months is the announcement made by a Pittsburgh concern that a deal has been consummated for the sale of 6000 tons of basic iron for immediate delivery at an advance over the prices of 30 days ago.

A general advance of from 15 to 25 cents per ton in the price of basic and Bessemer pig iron has already been made. Reports show that Pittsburgh blast furnaces producing pig iron are running about 90 per cent capacity and furnaces making steel are running about 80 per cent capacity. This is more than double the production for the same period last year. There are more blast furnaces running at present than at any time since October, 1907.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Dredger No. 6, which unexpectedly sank off Commonwealth docks June 6, is now in a fair way to be raised. For some days efforts to right the vessel have met with but slight success, but Thursday through the combined efforts of six tugs the dredger was put on an even keel. Tidal divers are passing heavy chains under the hull. These chains will be attached to pontoons, and in this way the vessel will be raised.

Charles Stewart, who is to be Boston agent of the Cunard line of steamships, arrived in New York today on the Lusitania. He will come directly to this city. Upon his arrival here, C. P. Sumner, whom he will succeed, will leave for New York, where he enters upon his new duties as general agent for the Cunard line in the United States.

Four men from schooners wrecked on the Nova Scotia coast arrived in Boston today. They were Capt William Foley of the Hattie M. Graham and the following members of the crew of the Arthur Binney: Patrick Roche, Christopher Colson and Thomas J. Leahy. The vessels were ashore about two weeks ago. A number of the crew reached Boston last week on the Prince Arthur from Yarmouth. It is reported that the Arthur Binney will be a total loss.

Three mackerel seiners arrived in port early today: Water Witch, 2000 large mackerel; Robert and Carr, 3000 mackerel and 45 barrels of salted shad; Mabel Bryson, 1300 mackerel. The mackerel sold for 20 cents each. The shad are not yet sold.

Groundslinging schooners arrived at T wharf this morning with fares as follows in pounds: George E. Lane, Jr., 17,200; Joseph H. Cromwell 16,500; Apromatous 13,500; Mary B. Greer 10,000.

Dealers' prices for fish at T wharf this morning per hundredweight: Haddock \$1.75@2.25, large cod \$4.25@4.50, small cod \$2.25, hake \$3.25.

If some vessel of the Provincetown whaling fleet had been in tow of the British steamer Domingo de Larrañaga in late Thursday from South America, the whaler would have made a rich haul. Captain Ferrell of the Larrañaga reports running into a large school of the huge mammals Thursday morning in the vicinity of Nauset, Cape Cod. The whales entirely surrounded the vessel, and swam along with her for several miles.

Professor Corbin of Amherst College sailed on the Allan liner Numidian this afternoon at 3 o'clock for Glasgow. The professor takes over a large party for a general tour through Europe. The Numidian's cabins are filled to their full capacity with tourists, and professional people off for study or recreation. Among the number are Miss Alice Twigg of Dorchester, Miss M. Butland of Boston, Frederick Chamberlain, a Boston lawyer, and Mrs. Chamberlain, and a party of Philadelphia teachers.

Laden with her first cargo since she was purchased by Boston interests the British ship Ence, Captain Fickett, is expected to sail today for Buenos Aires. She has completed loading a cargo of 1,300,446 feet of oak, ash, poplar and pine at Mystic wharf. Since the arrival of this former coiler ship from Liverpool the big messhouse which occupied the entire center of the deck has been removed to make room for deck cargo.

## PRESIDENT BROWN ON CROPS.

NEW YORK—W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central, who is on a trip through the West observing crop conditions, has written a summary of reports obtained by him to his New York office. Mr. Brown says the reports were made by men who were instructed to be conservative, and he finds the outlook is for yields above the normal.

## COTTON YIELD IN 1909.

MONTENE, Ark.—According to reports made to the annual convention of the National Cotton Association, in session here, the yield of cotton for the present year will exceed that of last year by a good margin, except in eastern and northwestern Texas and southwestern Arkansas, where the fall weevil is reported as causing much damage.

**THE CROPS.**  
NEW YORK—The Modern Miller says the improved condition of winter wheat is maintained. No damage reported save possibly to the quality by recent rains. These have delayed harvest to some extent.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Arcadian	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Arizona Commercial	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Bessemer	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	104	104	104	104
Centennial	658	658	658	658
Copper Range	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Daly-West	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Franklin	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Granby	100	100	100	100
Grange-Canaan	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
La Salle	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mexico Con	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Michigan	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mohawk	10	10	10	10
Nevada Cons	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
North Butte	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Old Dominion	53	53	53	53
Parrot	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Santa Fe	89	89	89	89
Shannon	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Shannon ris	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Superior Copper	42	42	42	42
Trinity	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Union Pacific	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Utah Copper Co.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Wyandott	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

## RAILROADS.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Atchafalaya	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Boston & Albany	229	229	229	229
Boston & Maine	148	148	147	147
Boston Elevated	129	129	129	129
Boston & Lowell	127	127	127	127
Union Pacific	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Utah Copper Co.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Wyandott	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

## TELEPHONES.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Amer Tel & Tel	142	142	141 1/2	142
New England Tel	132	132	132	132
Western Tel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	121 1/2	121 1/2	123 1/2	124	large
6 pe pd. 39	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121	The
etric.	249	249	248	248	38 1/2
etric.	162	162	162	162	trical
etric.	93	93	93	93	ance
etric pf.	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	88	the p
etric.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	amount
etric.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	rived
etric.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	
arn	90	90	90	90	Amalg
arn pf. 108	108	108	108	108	Amer
arn	140	140	140	141	Amer
ach. 61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61	61	Amer
arn pf. 29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	Amer
steel. 66 1/2	66 1/2	66	66	66 1/2	Amer
arn	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	Amer



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## DALECARLIA

To the ordinary stay-at-home, the name sounds melodious, but more or less vague. Such an one may gather a very comprehensive idea of this beautiful Swedish province and its attractive people, from an article by Lillian Gore in the May number of the Geographical Magazine.

Its charming scenery and romantic history, its industrious, patriotic, intensely religious and withal honest folk—so honest that they never suspect deceit—are here lovingly set forth, while

### A Fortune in Squash Seeds

The story of one of the boys at the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture is told as follows in *Suburban Life*:

No. 4 on our list we will call Richard Jefferson, a market gardener. His father followed this business before him, and Richard liked the business and kept his fondness for the old home farm. After his graduation the young man simply stepped in and took charge of affairs. His market garden has been an almost brilliant success from the start. He has built large greenhouses and has developed certain lines of field work on a large scale. He has made a specialty of certain crops and is known as the most successful grower of them anywhere in New England. Indeed, he has been so eminently successful with some of these that the seed from his fields is in large demand. His squash seeds, for instance, bring \$2 a pound, while the same varieties of ordinary stock sell at 50 cents. His income from the farm is about equal to what we pay the Governor of Massachusetts.

### Price Too High

"Ay tank Ay go across the street and get the tailor to mend my waist," drawled a Swedish foreman, showing his employer a very ragged waistcoat.

"All right, John."

In a few minutes the Swede returned with his garment untouched.

"Aren't you going to have it mended?" asked the boss.

"Ay tank not in that shop," replied the Swede. "Ay ask him what he charge an' he say, 'Two dollar.' Then Ay ask him, 'Will you take the waist in part payment?' an' he wouldn't do it."

Everybody's.

To hope and not be impatient is ready to believe.—George Meredith.

the many excellent illustrations add to the value of one of the best articles of human interest that the month affords. The peculiar articles of dress with their quaint reasons for being, the farming customs in a land where nature has to be wooed, the spinning, the lace making—a pattern to a parish—are pleasantly described. We are told of a parish—Orsa—where the lands yield so rich a revenue in lumber that property is exempt from taxation; and of the church at Leksand, to which the faithful come in huge boats, each carrying 70 or 80 persons.

"The best time for a stranger to get a glimpse of the people of Delarue (the Swedish name) is on a Sunday morning. The children will be there and when they show signs of restlessness they are given an apple or a garlic, so that by the time the preacher reaches his words 'in conclusion' there is a decided odor other than cologne in the church. Since this is about the only time when the good people are assembled, every advantage is taken of the occasion, and the farmer who has a pig, calf, or colt to sell brings it with him; and as soon as the benediction is pronounced the would-be purchasers gather about the proffered stock and discuss them. While this use of the time and place may not be the best, it is more practical and less harmful than the exchange of gossip in more fashionable churches."

There are valuable beds of porphyry in Dalecarlia, where the men find profitable employment. "One of the finest objects ever cut here is the gigantic vase, made from a single stone and measuring nine feet in height and 12 feet in diameter, that now stands in the deer park at Stockholm. It was in one sense a votive offering made by the people to their King, Charles XIV, who, as owner of the quarries, did much toward their development."

receiving another Comforter, even the spirit of Truth, which should abide with them forever. Many thousands who failed to find joy and satisfaction in the world of material sense are daily testifying that Christian Science has been the Comforter leading them into all truth. It has helped them to understand Jesus' words and works. It has revealed the divine Principle underlying the Master's teachings and demonstrations and has shown how it is possible for the believer to prove his faith by his deeds. It demonstrates that it is man's blessed privilege, today, to know God as an ever-present help. It is not because God has ceased to help that mortals have fallen, leaning upon their own strength, but because they have failed to understand him who said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee."

The genuine practical worth of Christian Science lies in the fact that it declares God right. God's power and His love are infinite, and His will is manifest only in perfect and eternal harmony. This concept of God brings Him nearer in the day of prosperity and the day of adversity as well. At all times the thought of God's presence and love lifts one above the discords of earth. Thus it is that the weary and heavy laden find peace and rest when the world of mortal thought is saying there is no peace and no place where rest can be found.

The world marvels at the proofs of God's love and power, but instead of recognizing the source of good, strives to account for it in a material way. Because the world worships a god of matter it cannot understand God who is Spirit, nor comprehend the things wherewith He hath blessed those who love and serve Him. But the one who has within himself the proofs of God's goodness, knows in whom he has believed, and that his faith is not in vain. When faith lifts one above the things of earth where he can see that spiritual

To those in this age who are weary of the world, its disappointments and numberless woes, the Master's offer is spoken as directly as the angels stood on the hillside of Galilee and heard the loving invitation with their own ears. It is difficult to comprehend the truth of this statement, and because humanity fails to realize God's power and willingness to help His children, they often carry heavy burdens when it is their privilege to lay them down and find rest and peace in the understanding that the present as well as the future is in God's hands, and that He doeth all things well.

Jesus told his disciples that they would

When I Come Home

I walk under night's triumphant arch,  
When I come home, when I come home,  
Exulting with life like a conqueror's march,  
When I come home, when I come home.

I have fought, I have conquered, the dragon of toil,  
And before me my golden Hesperides smile,  
And O, but love's flowers make rich the gloom,  
When I come home, when I come home.  
—Gerald Massey.

## HOW IT FEELS TO FLY



(Photo by "The Car.")  
THE WRIGHT BROTHERS IN FULL FLIGHT.  
This shows the ungainly new machinery of the air applauded by an aristocratic crowd at Pau, France.

The moment had arrived. Wilbur Wright stepped into the open, gave a look around at the treetops, came back to the engine with quick, short steps, but without any sign of haste, cut out the ignition a few times, stood listening to the noise of the engine, and climbed into his seat.

At last the familiar signal was given; he released the catch and we were off. Yes, off, and with such a rush that we seemed to have been shot forth from the mouth of a cannon. Prepared as I was for a quick start, the terrific impulse, nevertheless, staggered me. Had it been possible, I should have shouted out, for

surely there was something wrong with the high-speed switchback, which did not even provide the momentary lull before the downward plunge.

But almost before my thoughts had time to shape themselves it was over, and we were being gently swayed in a calm atmosphere. We were climbing up the way the ground was slipping away underneath, but a minute later even this had stopped, and we were slowly advancing with a gently undulating motion. Calmness without stagnation; a gentle cradling by invisible hands; the motion of a boat without the flap of water or the splash of oars.

And my companion—the man whose

inventive genius had transformed these roughly joined spars and common canvas into a graceful, soaring bird—what of him? He was leaning forward with his peaked cap drawn well down over his eyes, with his gaze directed far ahead. Nay, he was not gazing, for his eyes appeared to be half-closed, and his body was immobile, as if lulled by the gentle swaying of the machine, yet with something in the pose of his body, the tightly compressed lips and the stern features, that suggested a new instinct. The bird, the nature of the man appeared to be straining ahead, as if it would rush forward to interrogate the currents and probe the mysteries of the atmosphere—Popular Mechanics, from London Motor.

## PEACE AND REST

existence is the only reality of being, he rests in the assurance that he is a child of God and has his own place in God's universe.

The right concept of God, man and the universe is the basis of true harmony, and as this is gained the prophecy of Isaiah is fulfilled in human experience, "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever."

Love . . . is the instinct of immortality in a mortal creature. . . . He who has the instinct of true love, and can discern the relations of true beauty in every form, will go on from strength to strength until at last the vision is revealed to him of a single science and he will suddenly perceive a nature of wondrous beauty in the likeness of no human face or form, but absolute, simple, separate and everlasting—not clogged with mortality and all the colors and vanities of human life.—Plato.

## LITERATURE IN THE HOME

Ruskin's advice as to books for a young girl was to turn her loose in the library and let her browse at will. He believed that she will make a right choice instinctively, as the young colt knows what herbs of the pasture are his meat.

If one says broadly that whatever is good for the grown-ups to read is good for the children, this may still exclude from the home library many books that stand as classics. But that the best literature is good for children and that if it is at hand they will turn to it naturally is easily proved. The present writer recalls the rows of books on the upper hall landing where the long sofa beside the window made the favorite nook for each child of the household in turn. Here was Dickens, always the delight of children, who may not read every word, and who fail to understand what is not worth understanding, but who feel the strength and color and life of his pictures and the gentle humanity of his thought, and form thus a taste for real literature. Dickens is so essentially a story teller that he reaches the children when the character drawing of Thackeray is still above their heads. And yet the writer remembers how the row of fat

Thackeray volumes would not be let alone, and the books were dipped into again and again, even if soon laid aside for pages where there was "more conversation."

That opener look of the page where talk is written down attracts the child and here poetry has the advantage over prose with children. How the poetry books were studied—the Chambers encyclopedia full of every delightful thing from John Gilpin to Queen Katherine's "Sir, in what have I offended you?" Then there were the sets of poetry books—all the well beloved Americans were read over and over. Lowell was thumbed till today scarce a line of him sounds new, though the volumes have been little noticed since. Many of Holmes' poems are quite as absurdly funny to children as the colored supplements of the newspapers, and they have the advantage of being literature; the blithe young humor of a cultivated gentleman is in them. Longfellow was illustrated, a portly volume in handsome covers that had to be renewed after a while because he was first and last the "favorite" of all. Beginning with "The Children's Hour," dear before one could read, and "O. Gift of God, O perfect day," and "Labor with what zeal we will" (the acme of gloom and pessimistic despair of life to the youthful thought), one grew up to "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha" and even pondered the inner meanings of the "Golden Legend"—never quite clear, one remembers. The picture near the end of the book of the queer man whose feet went one way while his head looked the other—was it somehow a mistake of the printers or did Longfellow want it that way? And then the glorious luxuriance of the braids of the maiden standing with reluctant feet—and the pathos of the Hesperus poem, with the illustration of a little face pressed against a stormy pane. One flips that the poems with pictures were the most read.

Then there were the "Seven Times" poems, and there was the poem about Lincoln which mother used to repeat for us, and which we were afterward so happy to find in the books for ourselves. "Now must the storied Potomac divide, Now to the Sangamon fairer divide, Five of its centuries pride, Sangamon, stream of the prairie, Flashed westward that flows."

How the beautiful voice used to flow and away with the tender verses! Nowdays when certain poems are familiar in every school room, and "the whole class" studies them together as a school task, one feels as if some of the bloom and beauty is rubbed off. Where the mother chooses the poetry for the child out of her own loves there is an individuality that brings certain favorites to be as much part of the home as the

family members. The poems which are seen to be the common property of a whole school, who all study them regardless of individual inclination, rarely have the living reality of poetry with which one grows up in the home. Father's reading aloud included "The Christmas Carol" and the "Crickets on the Hearth," "Pickwick," "Innocents Abroad," Scott, Cooper. Here again memory still echoes the beloved voice, the very cadence and tone rings clear. What academic study of these things can take the place of books remembered so? Even Browning's "Ring and the Book," read aloud to mother, caught here and there the children's fancy. And if only the names of Herodotus and Macaulay some impression on the growing thought was made when these were the books of the evening hour. It is the atmosphere of the home that determines culture.

### The Road of the Loving Heart

Such is the inscription somewhere along a road in a forest of Samoa, and the legend beneath it reads: "Remembering the great love of his highness Tustala and his loving care when we were in prison and sore distressed, we have prepared him an enduring present, this road which we have dug to last forever."

It appears that certain Samoan chiefs had been put in prison on account of some complication of the government of the islands, and Tustala, as they used to call Robert Louis Stevenson, had secured their release. Without going back to their houses they resolved immediately upon this monument and they built it with their own hands. A memorial road, a road dug to last forever, the Road of the Loving Heart, what finer present could Tustala have? Even granite may crumble, but a road built between two places that need each other is perpetuated by every footstep that falls upon it and by every observer's pleasure in its picturesqueness and by every traveler's happiness as from it he sees his home though distant still.—Paul M. Paine.

### The Printer's Children

The case of the musical man who named his four daughters after the eight notes of the tonic sol-fa scale is matched by that of the provincial printer who named his children from the type fonts he used—Ruby, Pearl, Diamond. The first two are no uncommon names for girls, only Ruby happened to be a boy. He followed in his father's footsteps and afterward became a printer's manager-in-London.—London Chronicle.

## What Is in a Name

The peculiar fitness of certain proper names is discussed by a writer in the London News as one of those forms of fanciful thought that are interesting if one follows them recognizing them as fancy, but not becoming so possessed by them as to take them in earnest. So the real point in humor is always to recognize a joke as "a joke" and to keep that point of view. The writer cites Napoleon and Charlemagne and Hannibal as examples of notable men who have had high sounding names. He notes also Michael Angelo—the angel Michael, the angel of battles, who is actually typed everywhere in the amazing power and splendid strenuous bigness of all the sculptor-painter's conceptions. Michael Angelo's men are giants of beauty, his angels scarpic Titans. Raphael was his contemporary, his equal and noble emulator. Beauty and grace and perfection of charm are in all his figures. His men have an angelic dignity and sweetness and his angels are types of the gentle Raphael for whom he was named. That these two men, who together mark the highest achievement of the unsurpassed Italian school of art, should have been named just so is certainly an interesting coincidence.

That many great leaders of human progress have had Bible names is easily accounted for in that the parents whose influence may have turned them toward high emprise knew and loved the men and women of the Scriptures. That Lincoln was Abraham seems fitting enough, just as to many people Mr. Roosevelt's name Theodore, gift of God, is appropriate. Wordsworth's name is dear to those who recognize the exquisite quality of what Matthew Arnold calls his "inevitable" word. That the great Scotch poet and romancer was named for his people, Scott, is interesting, and the London News finds in Shakespeare's name an image of a mettlesome steed and a triumphant rider, flourishing a victorious weapon against every rival in the field of pure poetry, and all limitations of human achievement.

On the other hand, what "good part" was chosen by Napoleon Bonaparte? And what is the application of Browning's name, except that he drives one to "brown study"? Christopher Columbus had a pertinent name, after him who carried the holy child over the raging flood. The Bach family, who so much influenced music in their generations that their name was used as a common noun, meaning any music master, have indeed sent a flowing stream or Bach of harmonious sound down through the years. On the other hand, the name Beethoven does not seem to have any specific ap-

propriateness. Thus the pursuit of this particular fancy does not yield more profitable results than the chase of any other will o' the wisp. Like the ciphers discovered in Shakespeare, one may read in these things what his individual tent inclines him to find. Some one has said that we read everywhere our own thought and nothing more. This is true enough of the reader who has not learned to set aside his own preconceptions and bring an open mind to each possible new message from without.

### Our Foreign Trade

Statistics place the United States far down in the list of exporting nations. The countries which conspicuously outstrip us are England, Germany, and Japan, and they are all three in very different circumstances from the United States, says *World's Work*. England supports more than 42,000,000 people on 121,391 square miles of territory. Their very existence seems to depend upon their ability to sell their manufactured products abroad. Germany could prosper without world-wide commercial dominion, but Germany has decided that it is better to have her subjects stay at home and manufacture goods for other nations to buy than it is to have them emigrate, and Germany has entered the lists in competition with England. Japan, like England, has more people than can live on her land unless they make things to sell abroad. These three nations must export to live, and they devote the energy of necessity to their foreign trade.

The United States has 80,000,000 on 3,567,563 square miles. A large foreign trade is not absolutely essential to our progress. As a rule, it does not get the same attention that it does in England and Germany, though in some instances in which American manufacturers have made the effort they have been more than ordinarily successful. American farm machinery, sewing-machines, locomotives and cars are found doing service all over the world.

### Schools of Agriculture

James J. Hill may be termed the farmer member of the American railroad family. "If I had my way," he says, "I would build at least one warship less a year and with the \$5,000,000 saved I would establish 1000 schools of agriculture."

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## Children's Department

### For the Boy's Bicycle

A convenient device for holding a bicycle is given in *Popular Mechanics*. A gate hinge, with one square leaf and the other long and slender, may be secured to a block by the smaller hinge and the block attached to the house or other support; the joint of the hinge horizontal. The long end is bent over to form a hook. When the bicycle is placed beside it the hook is caught over the horizontal bar of the bicycle, the wheels are shoved close to the walls or post so that the upper part of the bicycle leans away from the wall. The hinge-hook must of course be placed at the level of the bicycle bar.

### The Great Change

"Tommy," said the teacher of the juvenile class, "when water becomes ice what is the great change that takes place?" "The change in price," replied Tommy.—Chicago News.

The test of love is the deed. Do you love Christ truly? Then be one with him in volition, loving him by living a holy life.—John Gerhard.

### PICTURE PUZZLE



What article of house furnishing?

ANSWER TO REBUS.

Christian fellowship and brotherly love.

All human goodness is the reflection of God's goodness. It has its source in the sight of a divine holiness, truth and beauty.—James Freeman Clarke.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, June 25, 1909.

### Revival of the Subsidy Agitation

IT IS QUITE likely that we shall hear a great deal about the new Humphrey bill, even though its introduction in the House and Senate in the closing days of the extra session may be nothing more than a mere formality. Indeed, its friends are looking for no action on it until next winter. The bill is a ship subsidy measure, but it will not, for this reason, be opposed on general principles by foes of the ship subsidy proposition.

It aims, among other things, at the breaking down of the prejudice which has heretofore existed against all ship subsidy measures.

Under its provisions some serious objections, it is thought, may be overcome. At present, it is explained, Americans owning foreign-built ships are not permitted to fly the American flag over them nor to have them admitted to American registry unless they are more than half rebuilt in American shipyards. The Humphrey bill proposes to admit to American registry foreign-built steamers of 5000 gross tons or more, wholly owned by Americans. These ships are to be restricted to foreign trade or trade with the Philippine and Hawaiian islands, and are to be barred from the coastwise trade, in which they would come into competition with American-built vessels, and also from compensation under the act of 1891. The tonnage taxes in waters of this hemisphere are to be reduced, while tonnage taxes in the transatlantic trade and in the eastern trade are to be materially increased. The bill repeals the reciprocal law relating to tonnage taxes. It is estimated that this will mean an increase of \$1,000,000 in the tonnage taxes to be paid by foreign ship-owners, while it is expected to decrease the tonnage taxes now paid by American ships whose trade is mostly confined to local waters. The bill provides furthermore that a rebate of 80 per cent of all tonnage taxes be allowed American ships which carry American boys or apprentices to be trained in seamanship, and it seeks, as have previous subsidy measures, to establish new mail lines in South and Central America, Japan, China, the Philippines and Australasia, such lines to be compensated from the mail receipts.

What reception this new measure may receive must be for the present a matter of speculation. It will receive much popular attention, at all events, by reason of the fact that it seems to have behind it a determined and an aggressive movement for the upbuilding of an American merchant marine.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S administration will be credited with the organization of many useful innovations, not the least among these being that which not only permitted but encouraged the cabinet members to engage in personally conducted investigations, even when these involved long journeys. It is recalled, for instance, that Secretary Root visited South America and that Secretary Taft visited the Orient, and it is also recalled that the country was much benefited on each of these occasions.

It appears now that the Taft administration is to adopt a similar policy. Nearly all the cabinet officers have long trips in view. Secretary Wilson is going to round out his official career with an extended trip through the agricultural regions. Secretary Nagel goes to Hawaii; Mr. Ballinger will take to the forests; Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Knox will all be off over land or sea as soon as the extra session adjourns. And the President himself, previous to settling down quietly in New England for part of the summer, will enter on an excursion that will comprehend the entire Pacific slope and extend far into Alaska.

The government should know the country thoroughly. The government can never know it by reading books of travel or the newspapers, or even by perusing the magazines. This is a big country and no adequate understanding of it can be obtained from tariff speeches or maps or moving pictures. It is well that the members of the cabinet are going to look around them during the vacation period. This can hardly be anything less than broadening to their minds, and beneficial to the people whose servants they are.

### Trans- Australian Railroads

TWO RAILROAD PROJECTS are now before the Australian public. One is to connect the west with the east, the other the north with the south. The first has become necessary through the steady settlement of the Australian west. The second is not only necessary, but of the utmost urgency for the opposite reason: because the north is absolutely unsettled and will remain so until railroad communication is established. Of the two, the east to west transcontinental line will undoubtedly be completed first; less urgent than the other, it offers greater immediate inducements. But the north to south line will scarcely be delayed on that account; its geographical position exposes it to tropical Asia to such an extent that unless peopled with white immigrants, it must soon become a source of serious weakness to the commonwealth. Today, the half-million square miles making up the northern territory, which at present forms part of South Australia, contain few more than 1000 whites, one to every 500 square miles. And this in the immediate proximity of the overflowing east.

On the other hand, this very proximity which now is a source of growing concern will become a source of inexhaustible wealth as soon as the territory is fairly well peopled. For of all producing countries it will be the nearest to the teeming populations of Malaysia, farther India, China and Japan. The splendid steamers plying between Asia and Australia pass its very threshold. Now that the Labor government has yielded up the power to a coalition ministry the prospects of immigration are brightening and the Northern Territory will doubtless receive its share, even if the transcontinental railroad is not yet built.

A beginning was made years ago when the territory, after belonging successively to New South Wales and Queensland, was finally given to South Australia, in a tentative way. The latter state made a noble fight to develop its northern annex, which is separated from it by a desert and which can be reached only by sailing half way around the continent. The transcontinental railroad was begun from both ends, but lack of resources compelled its temporary suspension

after Oonadatta was reached in the south and Pine Creek in the north. The territory is unquestionably rich and it seems certain that if the white men will not develop it, the yellow men will. The railroad question is therefore national, and is now recognized as such.

It is possible that the north-to-south railroad will be completed on the original plan, so that its southern terminus, Port Augusta, will also be the terminus of the proposed east-to-west line which will link the Perth-Coolgardie railroad to the Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney line. But the commonwealth may decide to develop the country from Queensland or New South Wales, in order to give easier access to the north and greater cohesion to the east. Whatever the way, the end remains the same: it is the assurance of a white Australia.

### Our Trade With South America

South American trade, while manufacturers and merchants of the United States apparently make but little intelligent effort, to get their share.

The commercial museums in Philadelphia have done much to encourage and to increase profitable exportation of American-made goods to our South American neighbors. Great pains are taken in this institution to instruct the shipper how to prepare his exports in accordance with requirements of the customers in the southern continent. This, with the study of Spanish on the part of a large number of those who seek to find a market for their goods in those countries where Spanish is the current tongue, has done much to induce progress in the direction of larger trade with South America. That the mail order business has increased is also largely due to the fact that houses of this kind have advertised largely in leading papers of the southern countries. There is room for great improvement, however, and it is to be hoped that the activities in Panama will still further direct the attention of American merchants toward the field awaiting them, particularly in the northern countries of South America.

It is said that Venezuela offers a much safer place for the transaction of business since the recent changes in its government, and conditions generally have improved within the past few years to a very marked degree in all of the countries of that section of the world. Eventually the great bulk of South American trade will naturally find its way into American markets, and meanwhile those who have been aggressive enough to forge ahead without waiting for any further preliminary work to be done are reaping the harvest.

IF THE projects of the Governor of Uganda meet with the approval of the British colonial office, the development of the protectorate will enter on an entirely new phase. The plan is to introduce colonists from India on a large scale and thereby bring under cultivation the enormous tracts of arable land of which, up to the present, barely the twentieth part has been touched. While it is calculated that nearly one-half of the entire area of the protectorate is fitted to produce a number of crops with which the Hindoo tiller is already familiar, colonization from India would not only solve the Uganda problem but also tend to regulate the vexed question of Hindoo immigration which has stirred every British colony as well as America.

All along the eastern shores of Africa, the Hindoo element is not only numerically important but financially predominant, a very large part of the local trade and the banking business being in their hands; but this is not the element desired for the development of Uganda's agricultural resources. The introduction of the best-fitted element will require careful selection and supervision, for the existence of large financial interests controlled by men of the same country, though not necessarily of the same race, must have a bearing on the question of establishing Hindoo agricultural settlements. As for the natives, the great extension of the territory may be expected to prevent friction with the newcomers.

As part of the new development scheme, it is proposed to build two important railroads from the shores of Victoria Nyanza. One will connect Jinja, where the Nile flows out of the lake, with Kakindu, where the Nile becomes navigable; while the other will run from Kampala, the capital, to Lake Albert, on the Congo border. These two railroads will open the interior of the protectorate, of which, however, only an insignificant portion remains unexplored, since the survey by the Anglo-Congolese boundary commission. But whether Uganda is to become an Indian settlement has no bearing on the development of the neighboring colony. British East Africa, it is safe to say, will be a white man's country.

### Nuts as Food

THE INCREASED demand for nuts as food, treated at length in a current magazine by the professor of nutrition in the University of California, brings out some interesting deductions. Nuts, it seems, are no longer regarded as a luxury by the multitude or taken as an occasional indulgence; they have become a staple article of food, having their place among market commodities with a regular demand, which compensates the grower for giving special attention to the crop. Used as a substitute for meat, they are relished by many, and special dishes have been devised which have met with widespread favor. In his article on the subject, this authority, after dealing exhaustively with the nutritive quality of nuts, reaches the conclusion that as articles of food nuts and fruits are highly desirable, and made into butters and similar foods, they offer pleasant variety; and especially when cooked and prepared are they relished by many who would not otherwise care for them. Chestnut flour and almond meal are familiar articles of nut food in some parts of Europe, and the demand for pastes and oils made from nuts has long been maintained among the confectioners.

Our primitive ancestors are supposed to have lived on nuts and fruits almost entirely; and whether or not we are to follow their example to any great extent in this respect, it is of interest to note that a food that is not easily restricted in supply is coming in for more appreciative consideration by the mass of consumers.

### The Large City and Opportunity

JOHN MITCHELL, the labor leader, is responsible for an epigram. "For the man with an idea," he says, "New York is the best place in the world; for the man with a family New York is the worst place."

Of course, this, like most statements of a similar character, is too sweeping to be exact. It calls for qualification and modification. Accepting it as applying to large cities in general, it might be said in reply that there are thousands of "men with ideas" not adequately recognized in every large community, and thousands of large families in the great cities which are more prosperous and more comfortable and more contented than they would be in small towns.

The large cities offer opportunities as well as attractions and allurements. Cases of marked and brilliant individual success are frequent. For the man who succeeds the opportunity of achieving a larger measure of success is better in the large than in the small community; for the man who is struggling against difficulties the difficulties are often greater in the city than in the country.

The man with an idea will do well in the small or large community if his idea is suited to the time and place; he will do best where he can find the most listeners. The man with a family will do well where his services are in demand; he will do best where his services are absolutely necessary. Still, the Kansas farmer with his broad acres, his comfortable home, his barns, his crops, his live stock, his balance in bank, would not think of changing positions with a city man of equal wealth. The well-to-do resident of the city boulevard or the city suburb would not think of changing places with the small-town resident who is possessed of twice his means.

City and country alike have their advantages and their drawbacks. But just now there are too many people in most of the cities; too few people in the country. Labor is too plentiful in the city; it is too scarce in the country. The country is calling for those who compose the city's surplus.

### The New Hanseatic League

IN HIS recent speech at Hamburg, the most notable since last fall, Emperor William expressed the hope that the nation's representatives in the Reichstag would yet rise above party interests. He refused to believe that any of them was willing to shoulder the responsibility of having frustrated a measure of such vital importance to Germany's internal and external strength as the reform of the imperial finances. This appeal implies a severe censure to both the left and the right wings of the Reichstag, but it seems certainly to have been directed chiefly against the tactics of the Conservatives, whose growing entente with the Center party and persistent refusal to agree to the inheritance tax are rapidly bringing matters to a head. The outcome of the present untenable parliamentary situation will be either a change in the chancellorship or an appeal to the country, and the latter is now thought the more likely. But this will be the outcome of the crisis only, not the solution of the problem.

This problem signifies the final transition of Germany from an agricultural to an industrial country. The crisis is the struggle between Germany's agrarian and her industrial interests for final supremacy. More than that, it is the struggle between the old feudal order and the new social state. Thus one of the more interesting of recent events in Germany is the foundation of a new Hanseatic league, intended to unite all of the country's vast commercial and industrial interests against agrarian dominance. The league, called the Hansa-Bund, was founded a few days ago at a meeting of 6000 representatives of German finance, industry and commerce, among whom were Mr. Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American line and a personal friend of Emperor William, and a host of prominent business men.

This liberal union of the interests which have made a world power of Germany is expected to become a political factor of magnitude as an ally of the Kaiser and his chancellor, overcoming their hesitancy to enter into a decisive struggle with the Conservatives and their new allies, the Centrists. That struggle seems impending, not only over the imperial finances, but over the Prussian electoral reforms to which Emperor William, as King of Prussia, and Prince Buelow, as president of the Prussian ministry, have pledged themselves. The electoral reform will strike at agrarian power in its very stronghold and thus mark one of the most important events in the history of Prussia and Germany. In this crisis, the new Hanseatic league represents the Germany of today and its historic name conveys a promise of leadership.

THERE can be no doubt that President Taft is disposed to be fair to the corporate interests of the country. His attitude is manifestly that of an impartial judge who is determined that they shall have justice, no more, no less. This is what they have been asking for. Even-handed justice is their right; this they cannot have if justice to the public whom they serve or to the government from which they obtain protection and privilege is overlooked or ignored or denied.

There is a very pronounced opposition at present to the provisions in the corporation tax which demand statements of the gross and net earnings of corporations under oath and which permit the government to investigate the business of any corporation suspected of making a false return.

No good reason exists, however, why these provisions should cause either apprehension or resentment. They will lead to federal supervision and publicity within certain bounds, but no reputable corporation will object to them on this ground and the public is not concerned in the reception which they receive from any corporations that are not reputable. The honest corporation will be benefited by the measure of supervision and publicity provided for; if a dishonest corporation be checked by it the public will be the beneficiary.

While the memory of insurance cases, railroad rebates and sugar discoveries is still fresh in the popular mind, the best friends of corporate interests may well accept what may be regarded as conservative terms. It cannot be difficult for them to see how they might easily have been radical.

IT MAY not be out of place to remind Congress that while it is making fairly satisfactory progress on the tariff just now, it has not yet attended to that little matter of paying the President's traveling expenses.

It is no more than we have a right to expect that those who are talking about a proper Fourth of July should talk properly about it.

### The Corporations and the Corporation Tax